PAKISTAN
OVERPRINTS ON INDIAN STAMPS

1948–49

BY

COL. D. R. MARTIN

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BY

COL. D. R. MARTIN
Royal Engineers (Retd.)

Reprinted in Pakistan

BY THE

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COMMUNICATIONS

ISLAMABAD: July 1972

The first few years after the birth of Pakistan were difficult. We were faced with monumental problems and intense misery seldom parallelled in human history. But every citizen was determined to make Pakistan a success.

All communications had been disrupted due to the disturbances following the Partition and the subsequent interchange of population. The postal system was equally effected and very soon a shortage of postage stamps overprinted Pakistan began to be felt in many areas due to the refusal of the Indian authorities to overprint for us postage stamps with 'PAKISTAN'.

There was so much fervour and feeling among the public and the officials that it was simply unthinkable to use the stamps of British India without being overprinted 'PAKISTAN'. The Government made all efforts to have centralised arrangements for overprinting the stamps. However, the shortages were grave and the disrupted communications did not make the movements of goods easy. The result was that shortages persisted in some areas.

It was under these circumstances that many subordinate Postal and other Offices were forced to make local arrangements for overprinting their stocks of stamps with (PAKISTAN'. Their initiative to keep the post going is creditable and deserves to be acknowledged.

The efforts by the late Col. Martin to collect the facts of this important period in the Postal History of Pakistan are commendable. The Ministry of Communications Government of Pakistan acknowledges with gratitude the efforts of the National Book Foundation to update the information and publish the book.

(GHULAM MUSTAFA JATOI)

Editor's Note

PHILATELISTS interested in the stamps of Pakistan, will, for ever be grateful to Col. Martin for his painstaking efforts which resulted in this book. But for his endeavours, most of the information gathered by him would have perished and this fascinating period of Pakistan Postal History would have been a blank. He had the sagacity to foresee that his information was far from complete and time and effort would bring to light new types; additional values to existing types and other information to answer many puzzling questions.

This indeed has been the case and this is an effort to incorporate this new material in the book. As a result of the efforts of a number of students of this period, 29 new types have been added. Adequate precautions have been taken while admitting new types. Four Types believed by Col. Martin to be 'Doubtful' have been cleared on the basis of new evidence that has come to light. Over 450 additional values and varieties of existing types have been incorporated.

Additional bits of information and corrections have been incorporated in a number of places. The values have been shown in decimal currency. The prices have also been revised in the light of the current market trends. A lot of material, especially from East Pakistan is very rare and some items have seldom if ever appeared on the market. Many items are unique and it is difficult to price them. These unique items in the machine-prints have been priced at £100 each.

In the service stamps the Stanley Gibbons numbering has been revised in line with the latest catalogue listings.

This work would have been impossible without the selfless help rendered by Mr. R. E. Doubleday. Very readily he permitted the use of his articles previously published in the 'Stamp Collecting Magazine' and spared no efforts to contact collectors both in the U. K. and abroad to gather information. Despite his engagements he never delayed in replying to my queries and every letter brought a wealth of information. He is indeed a true student of this period and is always willing to share his knowledge with others.

Special thanks are due to the publishers, Messers Robson Lowe Ltd. of London, who have readily permitted the reprinting of this book without charging any royalties. This has indeed been a noble gesture of good-will by this reputed firm of Publishers.

Many thanks are also due to the Istiqlal Press Lahore who have carried out this work without making any printing charges.

Thanks are also due to Agha Faqir Hussain Zahid who loaned a lot of his material for use, Mr. Morris Everett of the USA and Mrs. G. Earl.

I am certain that, gradually, a lot more information will come to light. Perhaps even now some collectors have in their possession material not recorded in this book or information which disproves some assumptions made here. All additional information would be welcome and may be sent on the undermentioned address. This information will be incorporated in the next edition.

Capt. Usman Ali Isani,
Ministry of Education,
Islâmabad
Pakistan.

Introduction

SINCE Pakistan was a part of India until the 15th August 1947, stocks of Indian stamps were already distributed throughout the country and these continued in use until Pakistan Stamps could be provided. The first issue consisted of Indian stamps overprinted "Pakistan" by the Indian Security Press at Nasik. Owing to the inexorable march of events, arising out of the incredible sufferings and hardships of millions which attended partition, grave shortages of stamps occurred in many places. It was therefore necessary to supplement the Nasik prints by overprinting locally in Pakistan. Machine printed, handstamped, typewritten and manuscript overprints thus appeared in many places and under varying conditions. Some were sanctioned by the Central or Provincial Governments and others by lesser authorities down to the village postmaster.

All these issues were governed by the same conditions, namely, an acute shortage of Pakistan stamps, a surplus stock of unwanted Indian stamps, and the determination to do something in order that the posts could carry on.

They all, consistently, defrayed postage on both internal and foreign mail for many months and thus had as world-wide franking power as the definitive issues, with the added attraction of the poignant human interest which formed their background. Though locally overprinted they are thus not locals in any sense of the word.

Since many of these handstamps are crude and there are many types, it might be imagined that it would be impossible to separate the genuine from the forged. On the contrary, although it is necessary to observe strict rules before admitting a new type as genuine, once it is so admitted the danger of its successful imitation is remote, and is even decreased by the great variety in the genuine which begets carelessness in the forger.

The Pakistan Government took great pains to destroy surplus stocks, and there is thus no danger of remainders flooding the market.

It was my privilege to serve the newborn State of Pakistan for nearly six years from its inception on the 15th August 1947, and I was therefore present when the stamps described were issued. I took voluminous notes of the issues at the time, based not only on my own observations but also on those of many others—in particular Mr. F. Adlam and Mr. A.M. Quettawala, whose sources were largely complementary to mine. It was, however, impossible to keep trace of all the ramifications ; for example by the close of 1948, when all stamps had been issued my check list consisted of 537 stamps—it is now 1094 and I am still learning.

Fundamental discoveries regarding some of the machine-printed overprints and the complicated Peshawar handstamps were, however, not made till 1953-55, largely from material provided by Mr. A. F. H. Zahid and assistance regarding printing problems given by Mr. R. Dodd and his staff.

The stage has now been reached when it seems advisable to collect my notes in book form in the hope that they may prove useful to others. Knowledge is still very scanty and, even more than is usual in philately, there is no finality. Therefore there is an exceptionally vide scope for research in this fascinating field, wherein I wish you all good hunting.

The published articles of Shri N. Bhattacharjee in the Pakistan Philatelist and the Philatelic Journal of India of 1951-52 form the basis of any study of East Pakistan varieties. Valuable assistance has been given by Mrs. G. Earl and Mr Sherif Qureshi, Sir Ambrose Dundas, General Sir Douglas Gracey, Dr. Dudley Stamp, Col. N. Boddington, Lt.-Col. H. Scott and Messers Fateh Mohammad, Hicks, the late W. M. Martin, and many others, to all of whom I am very grateful.

I am also deeply indebted to Captain W.H. Adgey-Edgar for the immense amount of time and trouble taken by him regarding this book. He not only typed my manuscript but clarified many points though he still disagrees with a number of my opinions. In order to obtain the best possible illustrations from the stamps, many of which were extremely difficult to reproduce, he took some three hundred photographs, and this individual treatment produced the most suitable illustrations in a number of cases. In addition to my most grateful thanks to him for undertaking these laborious tasks I must congratulate him on his great skill in photography.

Only those who have had a book published can realise the amount of hard work and expert knowledge devoted to it by the publishers. This has been given in full measure by Robson Lowe Ltd., to whom I render my heartfelt thanks.

D.R.M.

Chronology

	1947	
15	August	Independence of Pakistan.
1	October	Issue of Nasik Overprints.
1	November	Indian Stamps ceased to be legal.
20	December	Indian Stamps ceased to be legal in Punjab and N.W.F.P.
20	December	First Handstamp—Muscat.
	1948	
1	January	(approx.) Issue of Peshawar Service Prints.
3	January	Handstamping authorised for Postal Stationery.
28	January	Quetta Handstamps authorised by Karachi.
7	February	Lahore Service Handstamps authorised by West Punjab Government.
8	February	(approx.) Dacca Prints issued in Chittagong.
12	February	First Typed Overprints recorded Jandola.
11	March	Service Handstamps authorised throughout the West Punjab.
1	April	Rate for Post Cards raised from ½as to 9ps.
	April	Karachi Service Prints in use.
10	May	Peshawar Prints in use.
Mid-May		Lahore Service Prints in use.
20	May	Government Press Notice states Handstamps are illegal.
	June	Karachi Prints in use.
	August	(approx.) Some Post Offices ceased to accept Handstamps on ordinary stamps.
	November	(approx.) This refusal became general.
	1949	
	March	(approx.) The refusal was extended to Service stamps, but Typed Service Overprints were still accepted.
1	November	All overprinted stamps were demonetised.
	1950	
23	February	Government ordered destruction of surplus stocks.

Currency

12 pies=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee

100 paisa=1 rupee from 1st January, 1961

EXCHANGE

1 rupee=1s. 6d. upto 18 September 1949

2s. 2¼d. from 19 September 1949 to 31 July 1955
1s. 6d. after 1 August 1955

About 4 new Pence from 11 May 1972

CHECK LIST NUMBERING

In the Check Lists there are two numbers in front of each stamp :

Firstly, the catalogue number of the "PAKISTAN" overprint in this type : H 121.

Secondly, the Stanley Gibbons catalogue number of the Indian stamp overprinted : 270.

Thus the number on page 43 under BANNU Type 1 reading : H189 265 3ps means "PAKISTAN" overprint No. H189 on Stanley, Gibbons Indian stamp No 265, the face value of which is 3 ps.

In order that the catalogue number of the Pakistan stamp may readily indicate the nature of the overprint, it is usually preceded by a letter, as follows :

No prefix	...	Machine Print on Ordinary Stamps.
O (official)	...	Machine Print on Service Stamps.
H (Handstamps)	...	Machine Print on Ordinary Stamps.
S (Service)	...	Handstamp on Service Stamps.
T (Typed)	...	Typed overprint.
M (Manuscript)	...	Manuscript overprint.
P (Postal Stationery)	...	Machine Print on Postal Stationery.
PH ...	...	Handstamp on Postal Stationery.

CHAPTER I

Historical

After the war it was decided that India should become independent and the sub-continent was divided on the 15th August, 1947 into the two States of India and Pakistan. This division was on a religious basis, the predominantly Muslim areas forming Pakistan.

Pakistan, therefore, consists of two portions, the West and East, separated by about a thousand miles of India. The West is much the larger in area, but the East has a slightly greater population. West Pakistan consists of the Provinces of the North-West Frontier, the West Punjab (about two-thirds of the undivided Punjab), Sind and Baluchistan (administered by the Governor-General); East Pakistan consists of the Eastern and larger portion of Bengal. In addition a number of States (formerly called Indian Native States), all in the West, acceded to Pakistan; these include Bahawalpur, the Northern States of Chitral, Dir and Swat and the Baluchistan States of Kelat and Las Bela. This is not the place to raise the still unsolved Kashmir question, but in actual practice the State is divided; the Western strip being administered by Azad Kashmir as a state under Pakistan.

On partition—15th August 1947—the whole economy of the country received a terrific shock, but conditions varied greatly in different parts of the country. In West Pakistan the Punjab was divided, and both there and in the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi there were atrocities on a tremendous scale on both sides of the border in which between a half and one million people lost their lives. Mass migrations, amid scenes of incredible hardship and suffering took place in both directions. In Baluchistan and Sind murders and arson were relatively insignificant, and migration mainly by sea was less harrowing. In the East, murders and arson were few, the numbers migrating were fewer than in the West and communications between India and Pakistan were numerous: migration was a steady trickle rather than in mass and affected only a small percentage of the non-Muslim minority.

In both East and West Pakistan communications were seriously affected. In the West more than half the trains of coal en route from India on 15th August 1947 failed to arrive and no more supplies arrived for many months; trains lay idle for want of fuel and such road and rail facilities as persisted were devoted almost entirely to evacuation of refugees and movement of essential food grains. In the East the rolling-stock was in a shocking state due to its war use, and the main trade routes which had radiated North-East from Calcutta, had to be re-oriented to radiate North-West from Chittagong—a port woefully inadequate for the volume of trade thrust upon it.

In the West, the disorganisation was intensified because the bulk of the shop-keepers and clerks migrated. Their replacement in lesser numbers by evacuees from India was spread over many months and many raw hands had to be trained with a paucity of instructors. To quote an extreme case, one Garrison Engineer was left with no clerks and no Works Supervisory Staff (out of about forty) until transfers were rapidly effected from other offices, themselves

inundated with work. This affected the Posts as well as other offices, and consequently non-delivery of letters was frequent. Important orders, if they arrived at all, must have often been read cursorily owing to shortage of staff and even mis-interpreted by inexperienced clerks trying manfully to carry on.

Such conditions lead in the West to acute local shortages in stamps, for example, in one week of April 1948 I visited two post offices whose stocks were less than five rupees in value—and one with no stamps at all. On the formation of Pakistan, Indian stamps were naturally in use and were distributed either in bulk stocks in treasuries or in smaller numbers in post offices or with users of Service stamps. As will be set forth below, this country-wide distribution provided ample material for use in local over-printing, either machine printed or hand-stamped—to relieve the shortages.

Initially, Pakistan continued to use Indian stamps without surcharge but on 1st October 1947 Indian stamps, both ordinary and service, overprinted "Pakistan" were issued. These were overprinted by the Security Press at Nasik. Indian ordinary stamps remained valid for postage until 1st November 1947, a date later extended, at any rate in the Punjab and N.W.F.P., to 21st December 1947. Indian stamps could be exchanged for Pakistan stamps for three months after that date at face value and still later at a discount. Service stamps were to have been exchanged by 31st December 1947 but the date was later extended until 15th February, 1948 and ultimately to 31st March, 1948.

It was originally the intention to recall all Indian stamps from the post offices and treasuries and send them to Nasik for overprinting (Appdx. A. 1). The Nasik Press, however, was working overtime to cope with these and other orders and in about November 1947 a consignment of stamps to the Punjab was burnt by a mob at Delhi railway station. It was apparently then decided to commence local overprinting for, on 20th November 1947 (Appdx. A.2) the Revenue Commissioner North West Frontier Province recalled stocks of Indian service stamps from all the treasuries for overprinting in the Provincial Government Press.

The writer was shown these overprints on about the 22nd January 1948 by a collector who was examining the mail in a large Military Office, and was informed that he first saw them about three weeks earlier. They were apparently therefore issued within a week or so before or after 1st January 1948. During the first few months of 1948 Service stamps were also overprinted in Lahore and Karachi, and ordinary stamps in Peshawar and Karachi. No official dates of issue have been given but all are known used in April or May 1948. On the 20th May 1948 the Pakistan Government issued a Press Notice (Appdx. A.9) that the Pakistan Government "Never authorised any such issue" and that "The only surcharged 'Pakistan' stamps issued by the Government were those printed at the Nasik or the Government Press under security arrangements......"The notice concludes with the statement that the rubber-stamped surcharges should have no philatelic value, which is a matter quite outside their jurisdiction.

On June 3rd a further Government Press Notice stated "Postal stamps cannot remain valid after being rubber-stamped, they can only be surcharged at Nasik by printing" (Appdx. A.10).

In order to understand the system of stock-holding and the distribution of stamps and the various authorities that were concerned, a brief explanation should be given. Provinces are divided into Districts administered by Deputy Commissioners or District Magistrates, the name varies in different Provinces. At

each District Headquarters, in addition to the Law Courts etc., there is a Treasury for holding bullion, currency notes, stamped law papers, stamps, etc. The whole is called the Cutcherry (Court) and cancellations of the post offices located therein are frequent. Incidentally, cancellations of "District Headquarters" are Military Districts and "Secretariat" refers to post offices attached to Central or Provincial Governments. Sub-treasuries are established at Tehsils, which are sub-divisions of Districts.

Posts and Telegraphs are a Central subject but the treasuries are under Provincial control. Orders affecting treasuries are therefore sent by the Central Government, Ministry of Finance, to the Provincial Governments and repeated therefrom to treasuries. Orders are also issued by the Central Government to the Postmaster General who instructs the Directors General of Posts and Telegraphs at Karachi, Dacca and Lahore, who also issue their departmental orders to the Postmasters of Head Post Offices.

The Head Post Offices draw their ordinary stamps from treasuries and sub-treasuries in small quantities and distribute them to their sub-post offices, but they can delegate this task as found convenient. For example, Gujar Khan, a sub-office of Rawalpindi, draws ordinary stamps from the sub-treasury at Gujar Khan and distributes them to neighbouring post offices. Responsibility, however, rests with the Head Postmaster at Rawalpindi.

Offices entitled to use Service stamps draw their requirements direct from the treasury, not from post offices, usually monthly. The main bulk of stamps, both Ordinary and Service, is thus in the treasuries and quantities available elsewhere for overprinting were relatively small.

Owing to the Government disclaimers, a veil of secrecy was drawn about the orders issued but, some philatelists had obtained copies of certain orders and others had been able to scrutinise letters and take rough notes, but not copy them. Evidence for a full and impartial examination of the Government disclaimer is thus scanty but in default of Government assistance the following is known or deducible :-

(a) The Press Notice of 20th May 1948 stated that the Pakistan Government never authorised any surcharge of Pakistan with rubber stamps. They, in fact, did authorise it for postal stationery on 3rd January 1948 (see Appdx A.4). There was probably earlier correspondence on the subject, for the West Punjab and Sind had already issued Handstamps for use on postal stationery only. The West Punjab issued 100 "seals" as reported in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of 13th December 1947 (Appdx. A.3) and Muscat received a Die for handstamping from Karachi on the 20th December, 1947.

(b) The Press Notes are contradictory for that of 20th May recognises printing by the Pakistan Government Press, whereas that of 3rd June states that Nasik prints only are valid.

(c) The Press Note of 20th May appears to be mainly philatelic, for the philatelic aspect is stressed and it does not state that Handstamps are invalid. This omission was rectified on 3rd June.

(d) In spite of their proclaimed invalidity it was not until about August (some three months later) that the Postmaster General, presumably

under Government orders, ordered Postmasters to watch for Handstamps used on mail and to ascertain who were the culprits.

(e) It was not until August that Handstamps appeared in some post offices.

(f) As late as October 1948 ordinary stamps which had been rubber handstamped were accepted in a large Head Post Office, passed through Karachi on foreign registered mail and arrived in England without comment. Handstamps were refused in some places in September and in other places were accepted in November.

(g) Service mail franked with Handstamps was freely used without penalty in December 1948 and it was not until about March 1949, or even later, that certain post offices began to refuse to accept them.

In short, the Government ordered handstamping on postal stationery, doubtless driven thereto by the force of circumstances, but took no effective steps to suppress its use on adhesives for several months (about ten months for Service-stamps) after publication of their Press Note proclaiming Handstamps to be invalid. This Press Note in spite of its philatelic pronouncement has little, if any, philatelic value.

In actual practice Handstamps franked mail both internal and external for many months and are therefore deemed by philatelists to be as collectible as the definitive issues. The authority for handstamping adhesives must, however, be sought below Central Government level. In most cases it was purely local, apparently arising in either of three ways :—

(a) By misinterpretation of Government orders for handstamping to be applicable to postal stationery only. This would usually be the case in early instances, such as Muscat, Mansehra, Lyallpur and Pabna, for acute shortage probably seldom arose in any locality until February 1948.

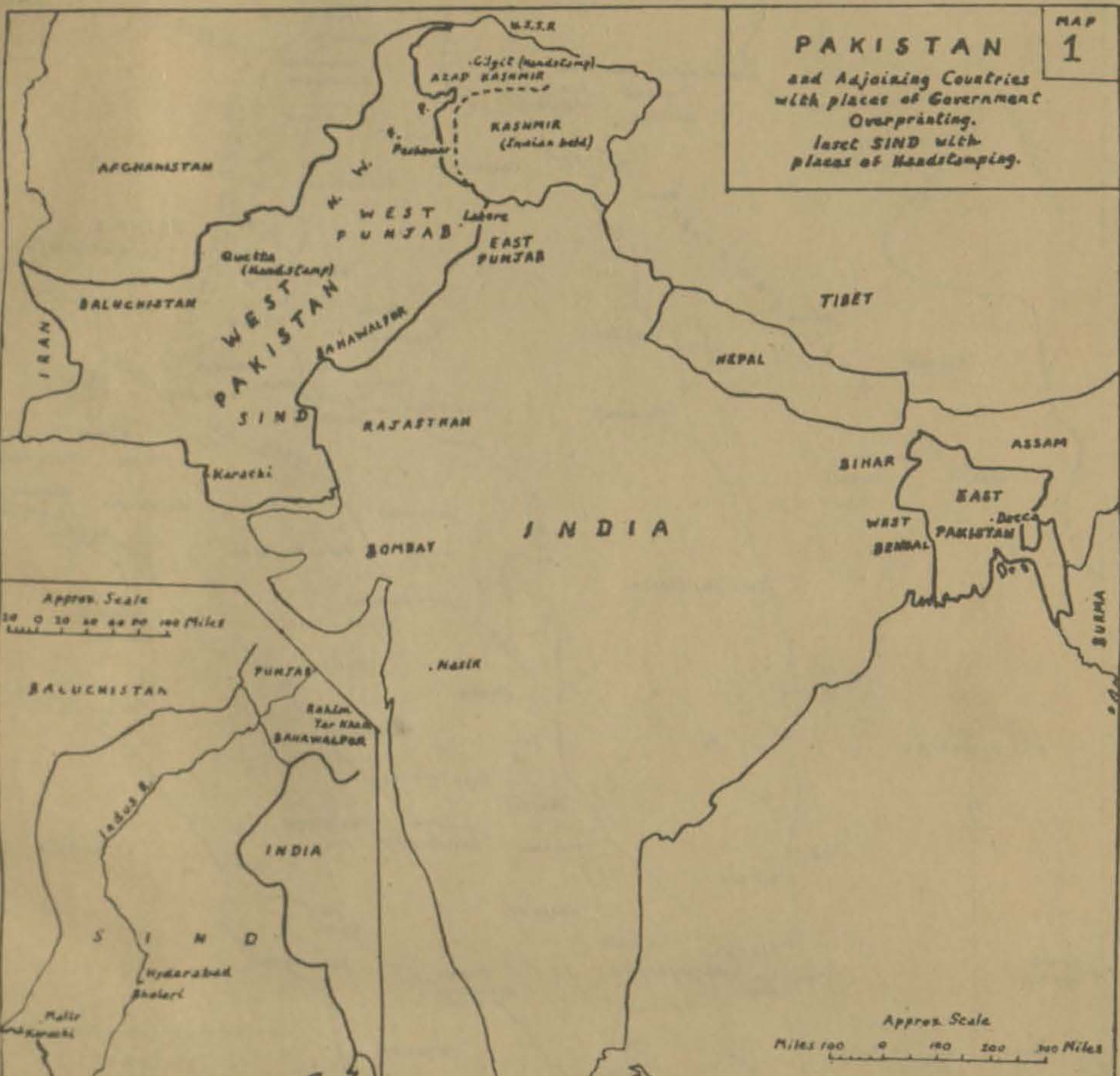
(b) By the desire to do something to overcome the acute shortage and keep the posts going. This, in general, probably applies to the middle issues from say the close of February until May or somewhat later. It was certainly the reason at two of the main centres of handstamping ordinary stamps—Peshawar in February and Rawalpindi in April.

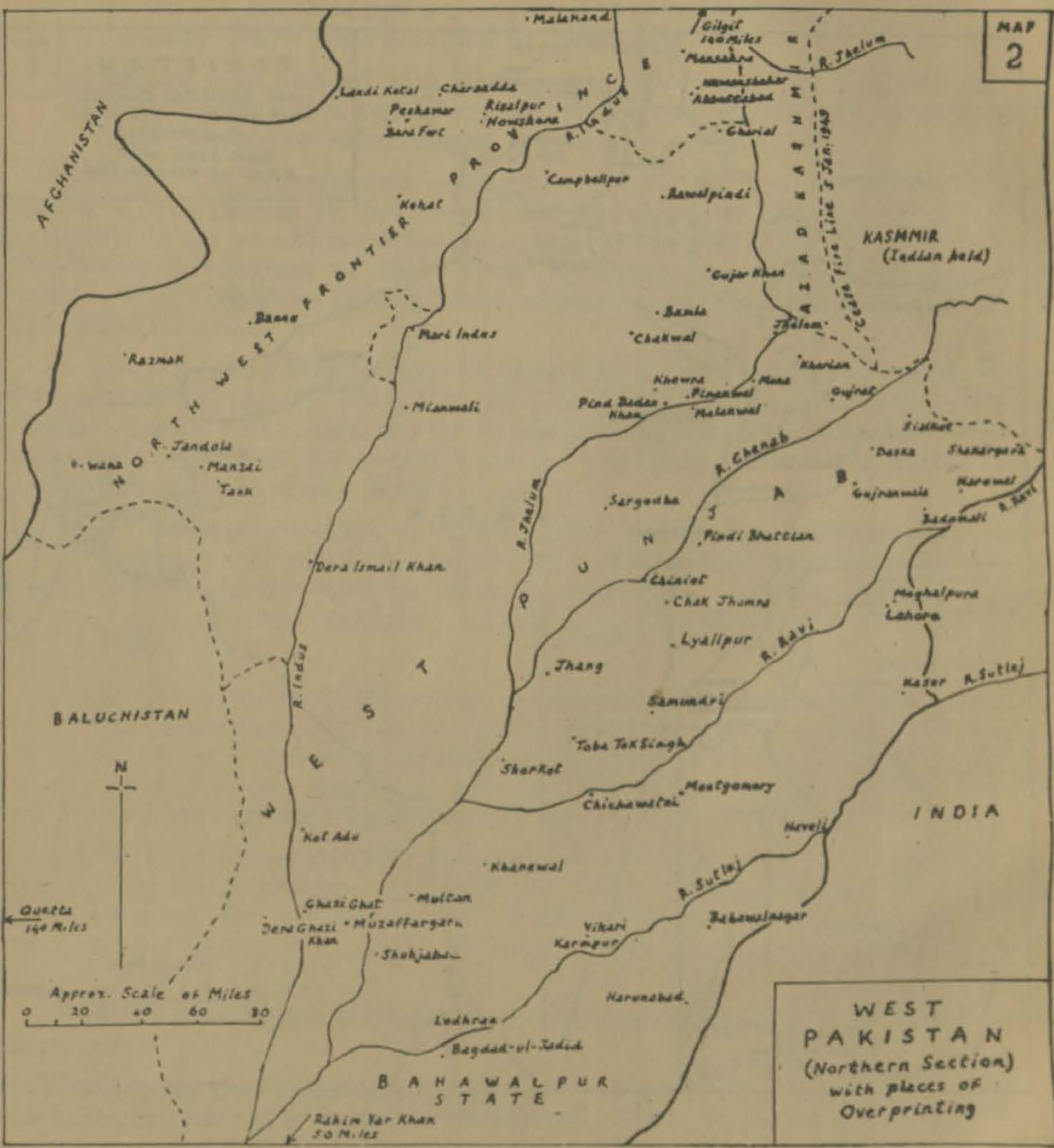
(c) By local authorities who, having noted the widespread use of handstamping on adhesives, especially on Service stamps in the West Punjab, copied the practice. This would probably account for some of the later issues, for acute shortage would be unlikely later than about July.

In some cases higher authority can however be traced or at least strongly suspected.

In Quetta the rubber handstamping of ordinary stamps was authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi, in his letter No. GT242 of 28th January 1948 to the Superintendent of Posts, Quetta, which reads "Ref. letter No E-2- General dated 16th Jan: 1948, the stamps in question may be rubber stamped 'Pakistan' and sold".

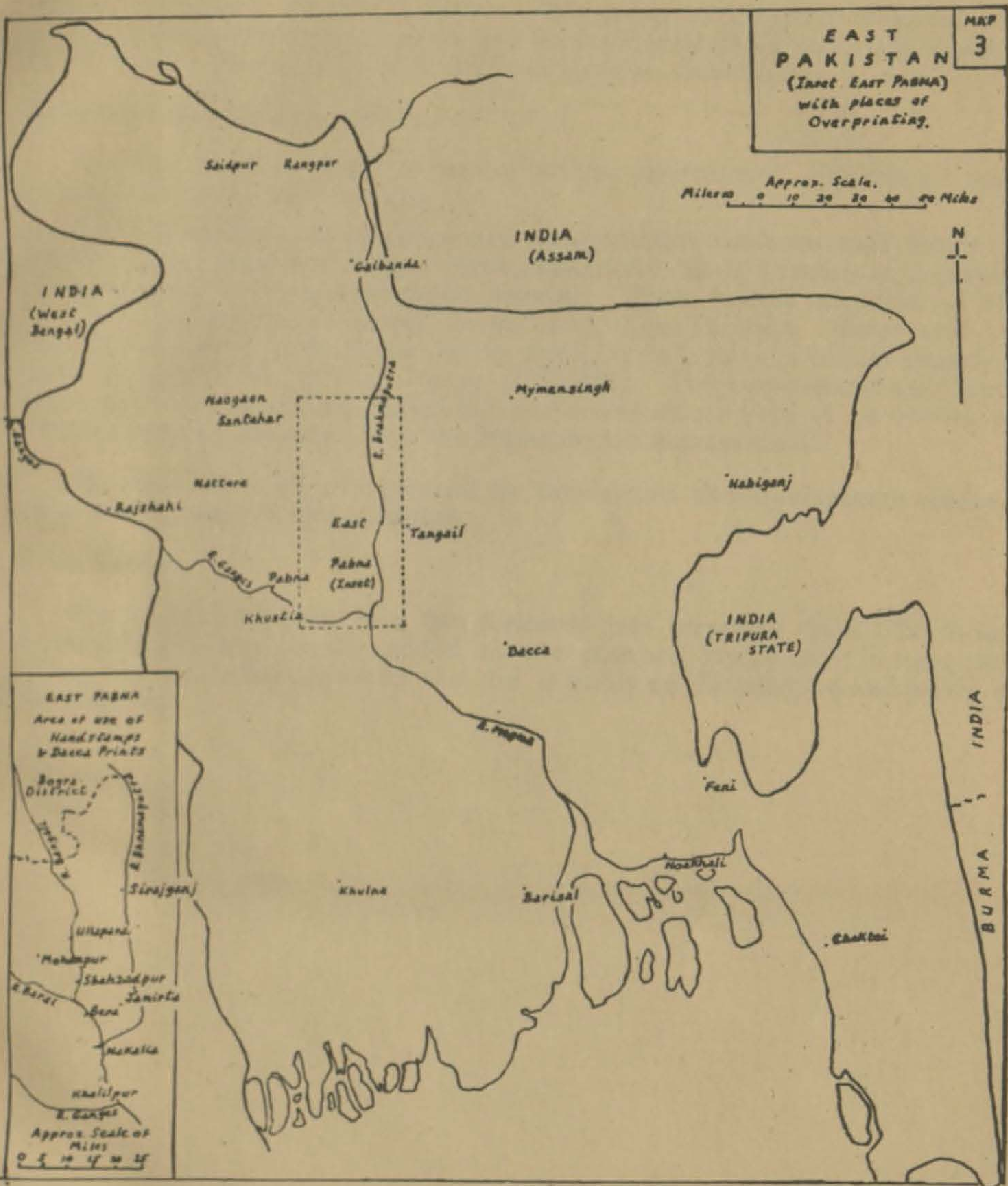
West Punjab. Service stamps were authorised to be rubber stamped by the Provincial Government. In Lahore the authority is given in Appdx. A-6. It may be noted that the letter is marked "immediate" and dated 7th February; it is in reply to a letter of 4th January from an office across the road; a reference


MAP
1
PAKISTAN
and Adjoining Countries
with places of Government
Overprinting.
Inset SIND with
places of Handstamping.
U.S.S.R
Gilgit (Handstamp)
AZAD KASHMIR
KASHMIR
(Indian held)
Peshawar
AFGHANISTAN
N. W.
WEST
PUNJAB
Lahore
EAST
PUNJAB
Quetta
(Handstamp)
BALUCHISTAN
WEST
PAKISTAN
BAHAWALPUR
IRAN
SIND
Karachi
RAJASTHAN
TIBET
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
EAST
PAKISTAN
Dacca
WEST
BENGAL
INDIA
BOMBAY
Nasik
BURMA
Approx. Scale
Miles 100 0 100 200 300 Miles
Approx. Scale
Miles
PUNJAB
BALUCHISTAN
Rahim
Yar Khan
BAHAWALPUR
Indus R.
INDIA
S I N D
Hyderabad
Bholari
Malir
Karachi
Rann of Cutch



MAP 2

WEST PAKISTAN (Northern Section) with places of Overprinting


MAP 3
EAST PAKISTAN
(Inset East Pabna)
with places of
Overprinting.
Approx. Scale.
Miles
India
(Assam)
India
(West Bengal)
Saidpur
Rangpur
Gaibanda
Mymensingh
Naogaon
Santahar
Nattore
Rajshahi
East Pabna (Inset)
Tangail
R. Brahmaputra
R. Ganges
Pabna
Khustia
Dacca
Habiganj
India
(Tripura State)
R. Padma
Feni
Noakhali
Barisal
Khulna
Chaktai
Burma
India
N
East Pabna
Area of use of
Handstamps
& Dacca Prints
Bogra District
Sirajganj
Ullapara
Shahzadpur
Bera
Khalilpur
R. Ganges
Approx. Scale of
Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25

to the Central Government may well have been made. For all other Districts in the West Punjab the authority is dated 11th March 1948 (Appdx. A.7).

PESHAWAR TREASURY. The officer in charge was provided with handstamps for use on part sheets of Ordinary and Service stamps. Such provision would only be made by the Deputy Commissioner and might even be by the Government of the N.W.F.P.

EAST PAKISTAN. Ordinary stamps. The printed overprints of Barisal and Khulna could have only been authorised by the District Magistrate who controlled the press. He may well have obtained sanction from above.

Demonetisation and Destruction

On 31st October 1949 all Indian stamps overprinted "Pakistan" were demonetised after ample warning.

Early in 1950 the Government, with commendable rectitude took action to destroy stocks. Boards of Officers were assembled in each District to supervise the destruction of Treasury stocks by burning. These boards consisted of the Deputy Commissioner (or District Magistrate), the Treasury Officer and the Head Postmaster. In Peshawar district alone the face value of stamps thus destroyed exceeded five million rupees (£500,000). The Government also issued orders that any overprinted stamps in Government offices were to be written off and destroyed by burning under the Departmental arrangements.

For these thorough arrangements for destruction the Government deserves the grateful thanks of all philatelists.

Postal Rates

On 1st April 1948 the rate for postcards was increased from 1/2as to 9ps. A 3ps adhesive was usually added to the postcard before sale; in some cases where the 3ps is handstamped the die is partly on the adhesive and partly on the postcard.

CHAPTER II

The Government Printed Overprints

The System of Measurements is summarised in the opening sentences of Appendix D.

Prices are for good copies, either mint or used off piece, with clear impressions. See Appendix C.

Check List Numbering : See page x.

The Government press notices set the seal of official approval on Nasik prints and those printed at Government Presses in Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi and Dacca. The local overprints from the latter places are sharply divided into two classes :—

A Copies of Nasik Prints (Reproductions from photographs).

1. Ordinary issues printed at Peshawar and Karachi.
2. Service issues printed at Karachi.

B. Type set Overprints differing from Nasik Prints.

1. Ordinary issues printed at Dacca and one of the Peshawar handstamps.
2. Service issues printed at Peshawar, Lahore and perhaps Dacca.

The copies of Nasik prints, excluding overprints on obsolete stamps of King George V and the 1as. 3ps. King George VI, were sold at the philatelic counter in the G.P.O. Karachi, indiscriminately with Nasik prints. The type-set stamps were not sold there.

A. NASIK PRINTS AND THEIR COPIES

The Indian Security Press at Nasik was fully equipped for stamp production and for overprinting stamps for the Convention States, Kuwait, Bahrain, etc.

The copies of the overprints made in Pakistan were derived from photographs of Nasik prints; line blocks were then made and stereotypes made therefrom to form printing plates. The printing was in Government Presses equipped for newsprint such as Gazettes and other notices. Many of the craftsmen had migrated to India (see Chap. I) and there were shortages of suitable material. In addition an overprint upon printed stamps is a difficult subject to reproduce as the background has to be eliminated.

Under the best conditions copies must be inferior to the originals, under these adverse conditions the inferiority is usually marked.

ORDINARY STAMPS

Eight plates were made in Lahore of which six were sent to Peshawar and two to Karachi for printing. No printing was done in Lahore itself. Shortly afterwards plates were made in Karachi and printed from in Karachi.

The classification of overprints is therefore:

Nasik Prints: Printed in the Security Printing Press, Nasik from plates made in Nasik.

Peshawar Prints: Printed in Peshawar from plates made in Lahore.

Hybrid Prints: Printed in Karachi from plates made in Lahore.

Karachi Prints : Printed in Karachi from plates made in Karachi.

Unfortunately the Hybrids cannot usually be distinguished with certainty; most of them closely resemble Peshawar prints and some resemble Karachi. Examples therefore nestle unrecognised among Peshawar prints and Karachi prints in one's collection. The las 3ps, however, was only printed in Karachi from plates made in Lahore and is thus always a Hybrid print.

Identification

Nasik. Letters well formed with sharp edges. The ink is deep, full bodied and rather bright; evenly distributed over the printing surface. (The 14as. is always a Nasik print or a forgery).

Nasik copies (i.e. Local overprints). Letters are often ill formed and their outline tends to be blurred and fuzzy. Ink is often pale and grey and when deeper is often dull. It is often unevenly distributed over the printing surface giving whitish specks or streaks.

When a stamp has been identified as a Local Overprint the separation of Peshawar and Karachi prints is :

Peshawar prints. Pale greyish ink, usually mottled, or deeper ink and mottled.

Karachi prints. Deep, dull ink and NOT mottled.

Karachi low values. I initially made some errors in the separation of these from Nasik prints by over-reliance on the ink and find it safest to concentrate attention on the "N" and then, if necessary, on the "P".

"N" final vertical; thin and even ....Nasik

do thin but uneven..................Karachi.

do thicker and even..................Nasik or Karachi.

In the latter case study the "P".

"P" bottom of vertical; square ....Nasik.*
"P" bottom of vertical; rounded........................Karachi.

Borderline Cases. In all local printings occasional examples do not show the defects clearly and separation from Nasik prints is uncertain; since Nasik prints are much more common it is necessary to apply the rule; when in doubt classify as Nasik.

Forgery. The only forgery yet seen is a carefully applied handstamp on the 14as. and rupee values. When lightly impressed it resembles Peshawar and when heavy it resembles Karachi. It has three characteristics all of which can be found individually in some copies of the genuine stamps, but never in

*Very rarely distortion or fuzzy outline in other letters will reveal apparent Nasik prints to be Karachi.

conjunction with each other as in the forgery, viz : Length 19 mm. (genuine is 18½ to 19 mm.); left upper corner of second "A" is rounded; final stroke of "N" leans forward and has no serif.

Use of Cancellations for Identification

This is fraught with danger for, apart from casual carriage by travellers (mainly of low values, but occasionally by philatelists of high values also), large stocks were officially sent to unexpected places. For example, about seven million rupees worth were sent from Peshawar to G. P. O. Lahore; many of these, especially high values, were Nasik prints. Hybrid prints from Karachi were sent to places as far North as Gujrat and Sialkot—– between Peshawar and Lahore. Assistance from the cancellations is thus slight, but can be used to help, in initial classification only, as follows :

North and West of Jhelum and in Lahore : Nasik or Peshawar.
Karachi, Sind and Bahawalpur State : Nasik, Karachi or Hybrid.
East Pakistan : Nasik and a few high values, Karachi.

Relative Scarcity

I had not the same opportunity of assessing the relative scarcity of the ordinary stamps as in the case of Service stamps.

My general impressions are :

Low Values.	Nasik	85-90%
	Local Overprints	10-15%

In the Local Overprints Peshawar seems slightly commoner than Karachi, but this may well be because the vast majority of the Hybrid prints look like Peshawar prints and only a few like Karachi. Judging by the population of the areas in which other machine printed stamps and Handstamps were used, and the length of time these were in use, it would appear that they represent (for values up to 4as. only) about 1% of the total; this may roughly be divided into :

Other machine prints (including Dacca)	¼ %
Handstamps	¾ %

High Values. I once examined an unsorted lot of 3,300 (1 , 2 and 5Rs.) in which Karachi cancellations were slightly over represented; only twenty-three were Peshawar or Karachi prints. This indicates :

Nasik prints	about 99%
Peshawar and Karachi ...	about ½% each

Handstamps are very rare except from Peshawar, and even including Peshawar, the percentage is well under a tenth.

SERVICE STAMPS

The only copies of Nasik prints were printed in Karachi from plates made in Karachi.

Nasik. Letters well-formed with sharply defined edges.

Karachi. Letters sometimes ill-formed and with fuzzy edges. Sometimes there are white streaks due to uneven inking.

Karachi low values. The lettering is small and does not readily show these defects until the plate is worn when the fuzzy outline becomes apparent. The plate was soft and wear set in rapidly, but the 1as. 3ps. and 2as, were fairly

early prints. The 1as. 3ps. is always a Karachi print, but in the 2as. careful search is necessary for incipient wear or other defects.

In Karachi prints the overprint is often misplaced; this criterion is useless by itself, but stamps with misplaced overprint should always be examined in the search for the elusive fuzzy outline.

Relative Scarcity

I saw during 1948, on cover, well over 100,000 used Service stamps, but it was military mail and thus overweighted from the North of West Pakistan. In 1949 I examined much less mail as handstamping had ceased. My impressions are :

		Actually seen in 1948	Guess after Correction.
Nasik cum Karachi	about	86%	88½%
Peshawar	,,	7%	6%
Lahore	,,	3%	4%
Handstamps and Typed	,,	4%	1½%

In the rupee values the percentage of local Overprints and Handstamps is much lower, Nasik probably accounting for 98% or even 99% and the 1 rupee Peshawar and Lahore prints for nearly half the remainder.

A1. ORDINARY STAMPS

NASIK PRINTS

Issued 1st October, 1947

Low values : block letters. 13/13½×2¼ mm., sheets of 320—16×20

14 as : serif letters, 18½/19×2½ mm., sheets of 160—8×20.

High values: serif letters, 18½×2½mm., sheets of 120—6 panes 3×2 each of 20—4×5.

1	265	3ps	5	5
2	266	½as	5	5
3	267	9ps	5	5
4	268	1as	5	5
5	269a	1½as	5	5
6	270	2as	5	5
7	271	3as	5	5
8	272	3½as	10	15
9	273	4as	10	10
10	274	6as	10	10
11	275	8as	10	10
12	276	12as	15	10
13	277	14as	20	25
14	259	1Rs	20	20
15	260	2Rs	30	20
16	261	5Rs	70	40
17	262	10Rs	£1	75
18	263	15Rs	£1.75	£1.75
19	264	25Rs	£2.75	£3.25

PESHAWAR PRINTS

The problems connected with manufacture and plating are discussed in Appendix B.

PROOFS (?). Rare prints are known of the 1as 3ps. K.G. V (and one copy of 1as 3ps K. G. VI) which have sharp edges to the lettering and no mottling; the quality of the ink and its application are however poor. It is suggested that these may be proofs direct from the line blocks and thus made in Lahore. Used copies are known, but this may be due to philatelic use. In other values which were also printed in Nasik similar proofs might well escape detection.

MARGINAL IMPRINTS. In the first plates sent from Lahore to Peshawar the size and arrangement of the plates was not adjusted to the sheet to be overprinted. This resulted in additional overprints on the right margin of the low values and in the horizontal gutters between panes of the high values. A complaint was apparently quickly made to Lahore and suitable plates obtained for examples of marginal imprints are only known in a few values.

SQUAT PRINTS. Distortion occurred in the making of some stereos, these are mainly from plate 1 and the probable cause is discussed in Appendix B. Letters are distorted and in some cases only 1½ mm. instead of 2¼ mm. high. Semi squat prints in which "IST" is about normal height but other letters are smaller occur in several plates. Squat prints are defined as those in which some letters are 1¾ mm. or less, and no letters are over 2 mm. On this basis eleven varieties are known. In the high values stamps with very distorted letters occur; these are probably also from the first setting.

Errors

Three major errors are known :

9ps. Overprint in deep blue. Two of the copies are used in Karachi, so this may be a Hybrid print.

1½as. Inverted. Cancellation illegible.

3 as Double. Mint only seen, but the source was impeccable.

"PAXISTAN" "PAYISTAN" "PAKI8TAN" "PAKI9TAN" have been reported; the first has been examined and the letter is clearly an "X", not a broken "K". This could only be made by deliberately tampering with the photographic negative and is therefore valueless, even when apparently genuinely used.

Printed in Peshawar from plates made in Lahore. Earliest recorded date of use 10th May, 1948.

Low values : Block letters, 13/13½×2¼ mm. half sheets of 160—16×10
High values : serif letters, 18¼/19×2¼ mm.

Stamps of K.G. V

20	235	1as 3ps	£2	£2
21	218	15Rs	£15	£15
a.	WMK Inverted		£20	£20
22	219	25Rs	£25	£25

Stamps of K. G. VI

23	265	3ps	5	5

24	266	½as	5	5
25	267	9ps	10	10
a. Opt. in very deep blue				£8
26	268	1as	5	5
27	269a.	1½as	5	5
a. Inverted				£15
28	270	2as	10	10
29	271	3as	15	15
a. Double			£10	
30	272	3½as	50	50
31	273	4as	15	15
32	274	6as	20	20
33	275	8as	20	20
34	276	12as	30	30
35	259	1Rs	60	60
36	260	2Rs	£1	£1
37	261	5Rs	£1.50	£1.50
38	262	10Rs	£2.50	£2.50
39	264	25Rs	£7	£7

Note : 15Rs K.G. VI has not yet been recorded.

PROOFS (?)

40	235	1as 3ps K. G. V	£3
41	269	1as 3ps K. G. VI	£10

FIRST SETTING with marginal, or gutter, overprints.

42	218	15Rs K.G. V	£20
43	219	25Rs	£30
44	266	½as K.G. VI	£6
45	272	3½as	£6
46	264	25Rs	£15

SQUAT PRINTS : ½as £3 1as £3.50

Very distorted lettering 10Rs £4.

HYBRID PRINTS

The plates were made in Lahore and thus had the same mottled surface as those for the Peshawar prints. The printing was done in Karachi with similar ink to that used for Karachi prints. This ink is more viscous than the ink used in the Peshawar prints and sometimes hides the mottling.

Light prints are therefore mottled and look like Peshawar ; heavy prints are indistinguishable from Karachi. Intermediate prints can be found looking rather like Karachi prints but with traces of mottling. True Karachi prints occasionally show a speck of white, hence singles cannot be separated with certainty.

All the above varieties can be found on the same sheet which has therefore a Hybrid appearance.

In the light prints the ink has a different timbre from the Peshawar ink, but I find this too elusive to distinguish the prints with certainty ; others may have a keener eye for such nuances and be able to do so. When light and intermediate prints occur in the same block the Hybrid character is apparent but such blocks are hard to find

All the large blocks of the 1as-3ps which I have seen contain intermediate prints mixed with either light or heavy prints, or all three varieties. I therefore assume that the 1as-3ps is always a Hybrid print. In this value an interesting range can be collected showing graduations from light to heavy prints in which the amount of mottling diminishes and finally disappears. In used copies about 80% look like Peshawar, 5% like Karachi and 15% are intermediate.

As shown in Appendix B cliches with similar defects are found in Lahore plates printed from in both Peshawar and Karachi. Plating can therefore lead to recognition of Hybrids only in blocks showing two varieties in the correct relative position unless there is subsequent damage.

HEAVY DAMAGE occurred in one of the Hybrid plates; it is characteristic, the tops or bottoms of the lettering shaved off in a nearly horizontal but slightly curved line. Nine varieties of major damage are known, eight have been confirmed in two or more copies. In one case both top and bottom of the letters have been shaved off, and in another only a few dots remain, thus yielding a pair which is almost, but not quite, one without overprint.

BATTERED PRINTS. The top line in a plate receives the initial impact of the inking. This pounding causes battered prints at the close of the life of some plates. It is not certain whether this is a Lahore made or a Karachi made plate, but there are strong indications that it was a plate used for Hybrid prints.

Plates made in Lahore and printed from in Karachi.

Block letters: 13/13/½ × 2¼ mm., half sheets of 160-16 × 10.

47	269	1as 3ps	50	60
a. Karachi type			60	70

Heavily damaged prints are known in ½as 9ps 1as 3ps, 1½as 12as values (£2 to £5 according to amount of damage).

Battered prints are known in the ½as and 1½as (£2). All low values were probably printed (£2). The 4as 'Karachi' print' is so elusive that it may well usually be the Karachi type in the Hybrid print.

KARACHI PRINTS

As stated previously, these are sometimes indistinguishable from Nasik prints with certainty; border line examples should be classed as Nasik prints to err on the side of safety. In the high values several stamps have a peculiar 'K' in particular one with a spike upwards at the top right. This has also been seen on Service stamps proving that the same plate was used for both Ordinary and Service. A right hand half sheet of three panes of Rs. 25/- was examined and the 'K' with a spike was located on the top pane, row three, stamp three.

Errors

There are six major errors:

- ½as Inverted. Used. Cancellation illegible.
- 9ps Inverted. I have only seen this mint and not in a plateable variety. I hesitate to pronounce on its authenticity.
- 3½as Inverted. Used on entire from Palace, Bahawalpur.
- 12as Inverted. One sheet discovered by a collector in Karachi has since been divided.


INDIA POSTAGE

1r. Inverted and also Pair one without overprint. I have seen the inverted mint but not the other. Both came on the market originally from a highly reputable dealer, but his source is unknown and the existence of both varieties is somewhat suspicious.

2r. Inverted. Used. Cancellation illegible. Undoubtedly genuine.

Plates made in Karachi and printed in Karachi.

Earliest recorded date of use June 1948.
Low values : block letters, 13/13½ × 2¼ mm., sheets of 320 - 16×20.
High Values : serif letters, 18½/19×2½ mm. Sheets of 120-6 panes 3×2 each of 20 — 4×5.

48		265	3ps	25	20
49		266	½as	15	5
a.	Inverted			—	£7
50		267	9ps	15	15
a.	Inverted			£7	—
51		268	1as	10	10
52		269a	1½as	10	10
53		270	2as	10	10
54		271	3as	15	15
55		272	3½as	50	50
a.	Inverted			—	£20
56		273	4as	50	30
57		274	6as	40	30
58		275	8as	40	30
59		276	12as	50	50
a.	Inverted			£12	—
60		259	1Rs	£1	£1
a.	Inverted			—	£30
b.	Pair, one without ovpt.			—	£100
61		260	2Rs	£5	£2
a.	Inverted			—	£30
62		261	5Rs	£1 .50	£1 .50
63		262	10Rs	£2 .50	£2 .50
64		263	15Rs	£20	£20
65		264	25Rs	£8	£8

High Values : Variety with spiked 'K' four times normal price.

FORGERY

1. Overprint 19×2¼ mm. (genuine is 18½ to 19 mm.). It has been used on service stamps also. It has been described fully on P.7.

A2. SERVICE STAMPS

NASIK PRINTS

Issued 1st October 1947.
Low values : block letters, 9½×1½ mm , sheets of 320-16×20.
High Values : serif letters 18½×2½ mm. sheets of 120—in 6 panes 3×2 each of 20—4×5.

01	0143	3ps	5	5
02	0144a	½as	5	5
03	0145	9ps	5	5

04	0146	1as	5	5
05	0146b	1½as	5	5
a. Watermark Inverted			£5	£5
06	0147	2as	5	5
07	0148	2½as	5	5
08	0149	4as	5	5
09	0150	8as	10	10
010	0138	1Rs	15	10
011	0139	2Rs	25	20
012	0140	5Rs	75	£1
013	0141	10Rs	£1.30	£1.50

KARACHI PRINTS

Owing to the difficulty in segregating early prints from Nasik prints it is as well to collect worn prints in which the fuzzy outline is obvious. The 1as 3ps and 2as are however all early prints and even moderate wear is difficult to find ; the 1as. 3ps is, however, always Karachi, but the 2as. Karachi is elusive. This difficulty in segregation also makes the date of issue hard to determine but badly centred copies began to appear in numbers during April 1948 and these are probably Karachi.

The high values were printed from the same plates as the ordinary stamps, the 'K' with a spike being known in both.

Errors

Six major errors have been reported.

1. 3ps SG 0143 Double overprint. A sheet of 320 is known. All copies are mint.

2. 6ps SG 247 Ordinary stamp of 1935 with service overprint. 7 single used copies are known. When I first saw this major error of the service type used on an obsolete Ordinary stamp I considered it a forgery. I have now seen four copies at the same time and am convinced that it is genuine for the following reasons.

(a) All four overprints differ slightly.

(b) Distortion of letters is frequent and of a nature similar to that found on the undoubtedly genuine.

(c) Three look like worn Karachi prints, the fourth is only slightly worn. The former probably came from the edge of the sheet where wear is greater due to the impact of the inking rollers (see battered prints on page 11).

(d) Cancellations are light but in one case clearly over the overprint. Since there are two types forged cancellations are unlikely.

(e) The current service stamps had 'service' incorporated in the design, the absence of service overprint in the obsolete stamp would not therefore attract attention. Indeed the stamp may well have been used for service purposes but an entire would be required to prove it.

3. 9ps SG 0145 Inverted. Used in Karachi.

4. 9ps SG 0145 with overprint as on ordinary stamps. One sheet was discovered in Karachi by a collector. It has since been divided.



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5. 1½ as SG 0146b Double. Two sheets were printed all stamps are known mint.

6. 1Rs. SG 0138 Inverted. Only seen mint and not in a plateable variety. In view of the doubt regarding this variety in the Ordinary issue I cannot express an opinion.

Issued approximately April, 1948.
Low values : Block letters, 9½/9¾ × 1½ mm , sheets of 320—16 × 20.
High values : Serif letters, 18½/19 × 2¼ mm., sheets of 120—in 6 panes—3 × 2, each of 20-4 × 5 stamps.

014	0143	3ps	15	15
a.	Double		£10	—
b.	247	3ps (Ordinary stamp with service overprint)	—	£20
015	0144	½as	15	15
016	0145	9ps	20	20
a.	Inverted			£8
b. Service stamp with ordinary overprint			£10	—
017	0146	1as	15	15
018	0146a	1as 3ps	40	40
019	0146b	1½ as	15	15
a.	double		£7	—
020	0147	2 as	25	25
021	0148	2½as	75	50
022	0149	4as	15	15
023	0150	8as	25	25
024	0138	1Rs	£1	£1
a.	Inverted		£50	—
025	0139	2 Rs	£2	£2
026	0140	5 Rs	£3 .50	£3 .50
027	0141	10Rs	£6	£6

Forgeries

The following forgeries have been seen on the low values :

1. Overprint 9.8 × 1.8 mm. It is slightly larger than the genuine and the letters are too fat.
2. Overprint 9.7 × 1.8 mm. Top of the 'T' is slightly curved.
3. Overprint 9.8 × 2 mm. The print is cigar-shaped. 'P' is short. Second 'A' has short left leg and 'N' has short right leg.
4. Overprint 10 × 1.9 mm. Larger than the genuine.

The following forgeries have been seen on the Rupee Values :

1. Overprint 18.2 × 2¼ mm. The forgery is shorter than the genuine.
2. The forged overprint is of the same size as the genuine but both 'A's are narrow and slim.
3. Overprint 19 × 2¼ mm. (genuine is 18½ to 19 mm.). Upper left corner of second 'A' is rounded. The final stroke of 'N' leans forward and has no serif. This is the same forgery as described on the Ordinary stamps.

B. TYPESET DIFFERING FROM NASIK PRINTS

B1. ORDINARY STAMPS

DACCA PRINTS

The Government press notice stated that Dacca prints were authorised. A typeset overprint is known used for a short time in February, 1948 at Sadar Ghat (Chittagong) and in greater numbers in the Eastern portion of Pabna District from June 1948 onwards. This indicates printing elsewhere, probably at the Provincial capital—Dacca. It seems possible that in February 1948 some authority ordered printing to cease and withdrawal of any issued because they were not like Nasik prints : by June, however, the posts were used to handstamping, and the stocks were sent to Sirajganj, the main P.O. in Eastern Pabna District. There they were distributed over an area of about 500 square miles wherein they were used for four or five months with later stragglers. However, it has now been established that these prints were also used in December 1948 — May 1949 again in Chittagong District at Dengapara.

The setting is unknown but the scarcity of some varieties indicates that it was large, probably 160 or even 320. The normal size of overprints is 15½×1½ mm., but a variety 1¼ mm. high is known used both in Sadar Ghat and East Pabna ; this makes it practically certain that the variety occurs on the same sheet as the normal, probably in several cliches. Other rarer varieties include lettering of mixed height 1½×1¼ mm. and also 1¼ and 1¾ mm. and a type in serif letters 15½×1 mm., reported by Mr. N. Bhattacharjee, and now seen to be verified.

This type has not yet been found with a cancellation from Dacca District. Some collectors have been of the view that this is a type from Pabna as it is mostly found used from this District. However, the use in two widely separated Districts would logically suggest printing in the Provincial capital. The type is therefore being retained as a Dacca print.

There is also a controversy Machine Printing versus Handstamping for issues of Type I. The proponents of Handstamping base their view on a conclusion that no constant alignment has been found on blocks and strips examined by them. The survival rate of the East Pakistan types has been very low. It is highly improbable that blocks and strips would be available in significant numbers and sizes to warrant such a conclusion. The type is, therefore, being retained as a Machine Print.

The following is a list of known cancellations of Type I :

Elliot Bridge, Bera, Sirajganj, Fulkocha, Lahiri Mohanpur, Nazirganj, Pangashi, Victoria School, Ullapara, Belkuchi, Nakalia, Sadar Ghat and Dengapara. There is also a cancellation "E. 13".

ERRORS IN TYPE I

1. 1½ as Double. One print is very faint and close to the heavier print, but I do not think it is merely a slurred print. Used Nakalia (Pabna District).
2. 2 Rs is known on a pair,—one with shift overprinting making PAKISTAN double.

Type I. Thin Block letters. No stop. Normally 15½×1½ mm.

But also ×1¼ mm. and 1¾ mm. Black.

66	265	3ps	£10	£3
67	268	1as	£10	£2 .50

68	269a	1½as	£10	£2 .50
a.	Double		—	£10
69	270	2as	—	£3
70	271	3as	—	£3
71	273	4as	—	£3 .50
72	274	6as	—	£5
73	275	8as	—	£7 .50
74	276	12as	—	£10
75	259	1Rs	—	£12
76	260	2Rs	—	£20
a.	Double		—	£25

Variety : Serif letters—£10

Mint Blocks of the 3ps, 1as and 1½as are very rare.
Only one Block of 4 of each of the above values is known in the collection of Mr. Doubleday. These are now in the hands of a collector in the U.S.A.

Type II—Large Block letters with Serifs. No stop. 18×2mm. Black.

This new type was discovered by Mrs. G. Earl and reported by Mr. Doubleday. The only known value is the 8as, a pair of which were found used at ULLAPARA on March 3rd 1949.

77	275	8as	£50

Type III—Small letters with Serifs. No stop. 16½×1½ mm. Black.
Rather blotchy in appearance.

78	266	½as	£100

Only one copy is known used at Sirajganj. This type has been reported by Mr. R.E. Doubleday.

PESHAWAR HANDSTAMP

This is an extraordinary affair. It is known from local enquiries that the handstamping was done in the Govt. Printing Press under the strict supervision of an officer of the Postal department deputed from Lahore; similar arrangements for supervision were later made for the Peshawar prints. It thus fulfils the conditions laid down by the Government for their authorised overprints.

It can only be surmised that this method was adopted because the printing presses were fully employed and there was a great scarcity of stamps. This scarcity is corroborated by the Postmaster Peshawar handstamping his stocks at about the same time. It is further surmised, as in the Dacca prints, that this production was stopped under orders from Karachi.

Dies were cast by linotype and assembled on wood in a setting of 16 which was carefully applied. A block of stamps has also been seen in which the die was evidently applied singly ; presumably the setting of sixteen was found too cumbersome and was broken up.

Only the 2a is recorded, but this may be due to lack of segregation of this from other handstamps prior to 1955. Copies have been seen used outside Peshawar District, but whether this is due to official transfer or casual carriage is indeterminate.

Block letters widely spaced. "S" very broad. 16½×1¾ mm. Black. January 1948.

79	270	2as	50	50

B2. SERVICE STAMPS

Peshawar and Lahore prints on the low values are both in similar Grotesque Bold Block letters (Easton: Postage Stamps in the Making, p. 168) but fortunately the "N" differs :

Peshawar "N" narrow. Lahore "N" broad.

In the high values the type differs :

Peshawar is in the heavy Grotesque Bold.
Lahore is in the thin spidery Grotesque Light.

PESHAWAR PRINTS.

As stated in Chapter I these were issued about 1st Jan. 48. Two plates of 160 were used ; plate 1 is known in THREE states and plate 2 in FOUR states due to progressive damage which consists of sharp diagonal cuts which may be found on about 1½% of the stamps. For details see Appendix B.

These prints were used throughout the North West Frontier Province, but fair quantities were sent to Rawalpindi and Campbellpore and a few (including the 2½as. K.G. VI and 2Rs K.G.V) to Lahore before handstamping commenced there. Use elsewhere is generally due to Military Units taking their stamps with them, e.g. by an Infantry Battalion transferred from Abbottabad to Tezgaon (near Dacca) and a Field Company (Engineers) from a bridging camp near Nowshera which returned to Sialkot.

Prints in Red are known which were apparently proofs made to decide the colour to be adopted. All copies seen were used in the N.W.F.P. Secretariat. It is probable that only one sheet of 160 was printed of each value known, for I have only seen two singles of the 3ps, three (a pair and two singles) of the 1½as, ten of the 9ps. (four were originally on one piece) and of 1½as one single and 3 on one cover.

In the normal black colour the 1as 3ps is the rarest ; I have not seen a mint copy and only about ten used, none with a legible cancellation. Some of the other rarities were only issued in certain areas, such as 2Rs. K.G VI in Peshawar and both 2½as. and 12as. K.G V in Abbottabad ; the ½as brown was used in Peshawar and Nowshera (but also carried to Sialkot).

Errors.

There were seven major errors.

1. KGV 2½as Inverted. Two sheets of 160 each overprinted with plate 2 are known. One sheet was used in Abbottabad and the other in nearby Kakul by different military units at an interval of nearly a year.

   On the Abbottabad sheet the inverted overprint is placed on top of the overprint SERVICE. Copies known were used in July-August 1948. The Kakul sheet was used in 1949 and the overprint is below the SERVICE overprint.

   This variety is known only in used condition.

2. KG VI 3ps double.
   Only six copies used in Chaklala are known. The second overprint is 1 mm. higher.

3. KG VI 1as Inverted. A part sheet of 78 was found in 1954. Originally believed to be from Plate 1, State B or C. Further evidence however shows it to be from Plate 2.

4. KG VI 1as 3ps Inverted. One copy with cancellation illegible has been confirmed. One other copy has been reported.

5. KG VI 1as 6ps Inverted. The orders for printing stated that sheets of Indian stamps for overprinting could be formed by fastening part sheets together at the back using marginal stamp paper. Originally a sheet was discovered (since divided) in which a block of sixteen (4×4) stamps were inverted in joining. The setting is plate 2 State A.

Subsequently 4 more stamps have been discovered from another sheet.

6. KG VI 2as Inverted. A pair used in Peshawar has been found on piece. The post mark is dated 23 July but the year is not legible. One stamp is damaged.

7. KG VI 4as Double. Cancellation illegible.

Issued about 1st January, 1948.

Low values : Block letters 15.9/16.25×1.9/2.2 mm. with narrow 'N', sheets of 160—16×10

High values. Heavy Block letters 22.5/22.75×3 mm. Printing was probably done from units of 20 (4×5) each fitting a pane of 20.

Overprint in RED (Probably proofs).

The ink was of poor quality giving poor results.

0.28	143	3ps	—	£50
0.29	144a	½as	—	£40
0.30	145	9ps	£100	£20
0.31	146b	1½as	—	£35

Only one copy unused without gum is known of the 9ps.

Overprint in Black.

Stamps of K.G. V

032	131	2½as	£2.50	£2.50
a.	Inverted		—	£7
033	116	12as	£6	£6
034	118	2Rs	£5	£4

Stamps of K.G. VI

035	143	3ps	5	5
a.	Double		—	£20
036	144	6ps brown	£1	75
037	144a	6ps	5	5
038	145	9ps	10	5
039	146	1as	5	5
a.	Inverted		£8	—
040	146a	1as 3 ps	—	£15
a.	Inverted		—	£50
041	146b	1½as	10	5
a.	Inverted		£10	—

042	147	2as	15	15
a.	Inverted		—	£50
043	148	2½as	£10	£15
044	149	4as	20	20
a.	Double		—	£50
045	150	8as	25	25
046	138	1 Rs.	£1	£1
047	139	2 Rs.	£6	£8
048	140	5 Rs.	£4	£6
049	141	10Rs.	£8	£10

Forgeries

The following forgeries in the low values have been recorded :

1. Overprint 16.8×2 mm. 'N' is too wide. Also used on ordinary stamps.
2. Overprint 16.1×2 mm. The 'A' has short legs. The 'T' is also short. Also used on ordinary stamps.
3. Overprint 15.5×2 mm. 'PAKI' slightly higher than other letters. Probably also used on ordinary stamps.

LAHORE PRINTS

These did not appear until about 18th May 1948 and were preceded by extensive handstamping. The type on the lower values is obviously a copy of Peshawar but the 'N' is wide ; the printing is also rougher looking than Peshawar.

Only one plate of 320 is known in which there are a number of broken letters. Two errors, "PAKISTNA" and "PAKIST ꓘN" and a variety with a space between "T" and "AN" are known which are not on the sheets seen. All are very rare and may be genuine but the "PAXISTAN" etc. errors on Ordinary stamps must have been made deliberately in Lahore and the Service errors are thus regarded with suspicion. The question is discussed in Appendix B and in my opinion the arguments against the "TꓘN" error are so strong that the others also should be considered as probably fraudulent.

The 10Rs. is the rarest of all the West Pakistan Government overprints, it is reported by reliable authority but I have not seen it. The obsolete 1as. K.G. V and 1as 1937 issue are not known with legible cancellations, only about six and two examples respectively have been seen.

Type I

Issued about Mid-May 1948

Low Values : block letters 15/16×2/2.5 mm with wide 'N' sheets of 320-16×20.
High Values : thin block letters, 18×3 mm., presumably full sheets of 120 stamps.

Errors

There are eight major errors :

(1) 3ps. Double overprint—one inverted. In 1962 a stock of unused railway postcards were discovered in Lahore. They were mostly ½ as Service postcards overprinted or handstamped PAKISTAN. Some carried in addition the 3ps. Lahore service overprint, as from 1st April, 1948 the rate for post-cards had been increased to 9ps. Eleven of these cards were found with the error. It is thus only known unused stuck on these cards.

(2) 3ps. Double overprint—one the Karachi Public overprint. This was discovered in 1969 in Peshawar. The Karachi Public overprint is faint and is placed between the value tablets. The stronger Lahore service overprint is 3 mm. higher. One used copy is known.

(3) 1as. Double overprint.
This error was again discovered in Peshawar in 1969. The first overprint placed across the king's eyes is slightly weaker than the second which covers it but stands one mm. towards the right. One used copy is known.

(4) 1½as. Public stamp with service overprint.
This was discovered in 1968 with a Lahore cancellation dated 10th September, 1948. Known on a used vertical pair with both stamps damaged.

(5) 2as. Inverted.
Only one copy is known used in Gujranwala.

(6) 2½as Double overprint—one inverted, all copies are known used in Montgomery.

(7) 4as. Double overprint.
Copies are known with cancellation illegible.

(8) 2Rs. Double overprint—one inverted.
One used pair has been seen with cancellation illegible.
One damaged and one other stamp are also reported to exist.

Stamps of K.G. V

050	0125	1as	—	£15

Stamps of K.G. VI

051	0137	1as (1937 Issue)	—	£50
052	0143	3ps	£1	50
a. Double, one inverted			£10	—
b. Double, one Karachi Public overprint			—	£100
053	0144a	½as	15	5
054	0145	9ps	20	10
055	0146	1as	15	5
a. Double			—	£100
056	0146b	1½as	15	5
a. 1½as. Public stamp with service overprint			—	—
057	0147	2as	20	10
a.	Inverted		—	£100
058	0148	2½as	60	60
a. Double, one inverted			—	£10
059	0149	4as	25	20
a.	Double		—	£15
060	0152	8as	£2	75
061	0138	1Rs	£1	£1
062	0139	2Rs	£2	£2
a. Double, one inverted				£25
063	0140	5Rs	£8	£8
064	0141	10Rs	£40	—

Varieties

1. Cut through top of the letters 'PAKIST'—5 times price of normal.
2. Space between 'T' & 'A'—3 times price of normal.
3. Space between 'A' & 'K'—3 times price of normal.
4. Space between 'P' & 'A'—5 times price of normal.
5. Second 'A' Missing—5 times price of normal.
6. 'T' missing—5 times price of normal.
7. Horizontal Pair with space between overprints 3.5 mm—
5 times price of normal.
8. Horizontal Pair with space between overprints 5.75 mm.—
10 times price of normal.
9. Vertical Pair with distance between overprints 24 mm.—
5 times normal.

Type II

Block letters 13.5/14×2/2.4 mm. No stop. Black.
The 'P' is narrow and the 'N' is broad.
This type had been discovered rather late.

The overprint appears to be the same as that used at Lahore for overprtining postal stationery. The 2as value was found in 1963 in a vertical strip of 3. It was divided into a pair and a single. The pair rests in the collection of F. Qadir. It is used in the Lahore Civil Secretariat and dated February 1949 and goes in proving the use of a plate for the printing.

One used copy of the 4as value was discovered subsequently.
One used copy of the 1½as value was found in June 1967 in Peshawar.

065	0146b	1½as	£100
066	0147	2as	£75
067	0149	4as	£100

DACCA PRINTS.

An overprint on Service stamps is known from East Pakistan which is so rare that it is difficult to understand why the labour of type-setting for a machine printing was undertaken. It is reported used in Barisal and Madaripur (Faridpur District). In another case an almost legible cancellation does not appear to have emanated from any P.O. in Barisal District. It is suggested that this may be the Dacca print, printing of which had just commenced when it was stopped at the same time as printing of the ordinary stamps was stopped.

Type I. Serif letters. 14×1¾ mm. Black.

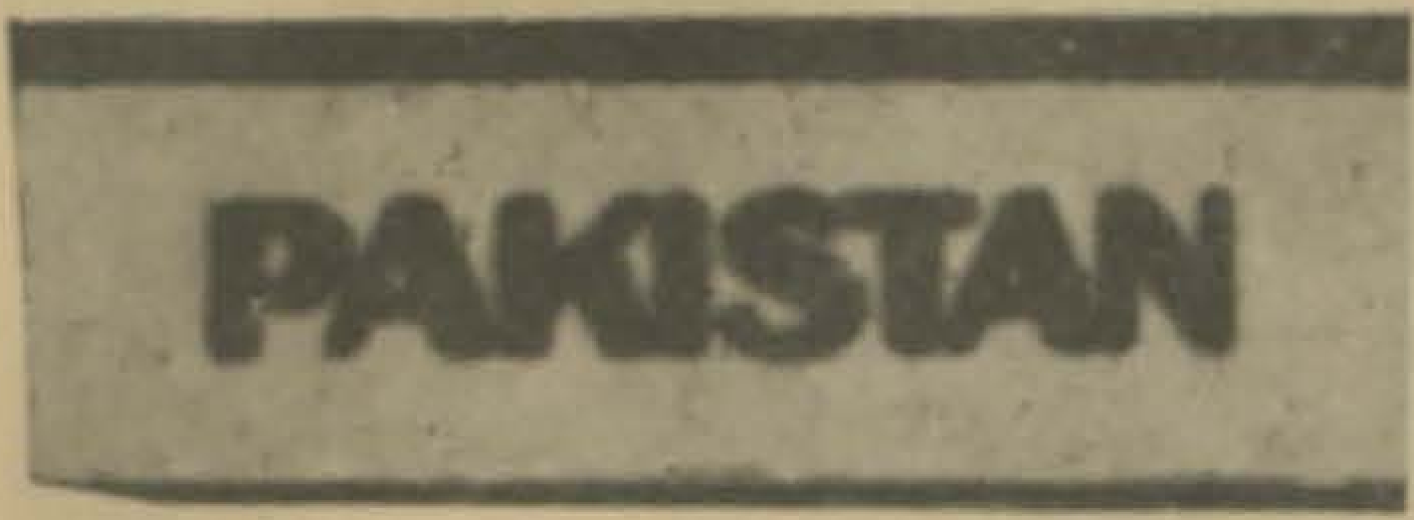
068	0143	3ps	—	£ 10
069	0145	9ps	—	£ 10
070	0146	1as	—	£ 10
071	0146b	1½as	—	£ 10
072	0147	2as	—	£ 20
073	0150	8as	—	£ 20
074	0138	1Rs	—	£ 30

Type II. Serif letters. 15½×1¾/2 mm. Black.

075	0144a	½as	—	£ 100

NASIK PRINTS AND COPIES

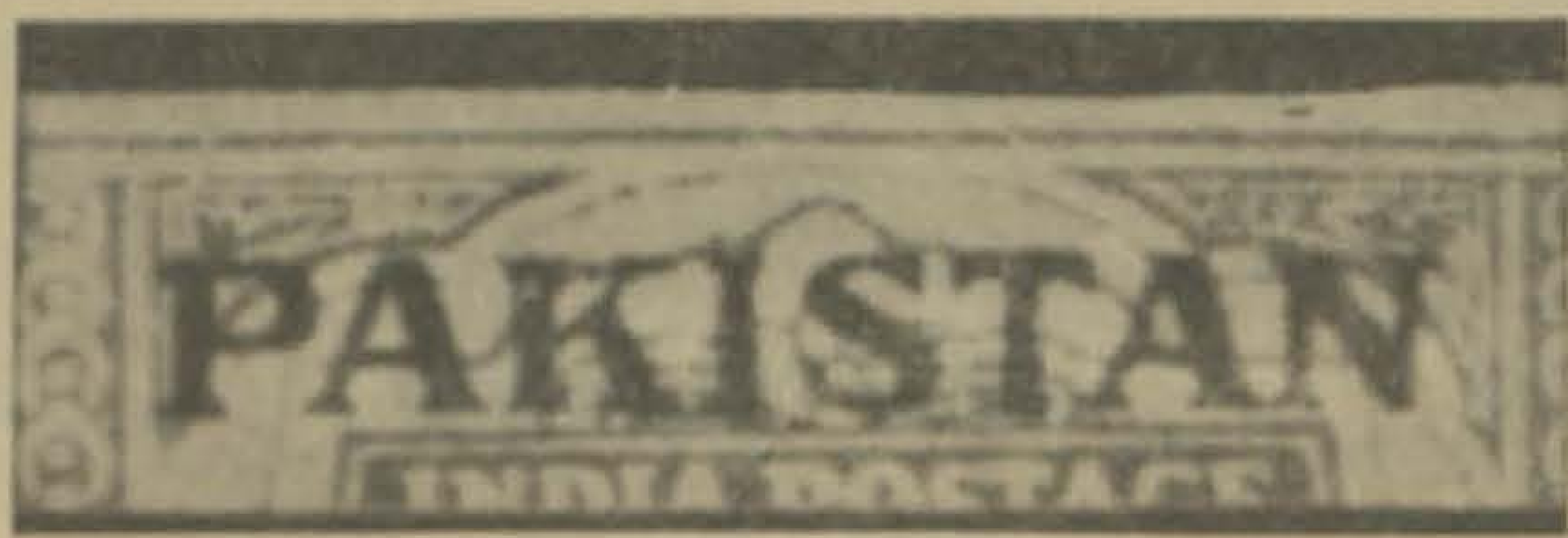
ORDINARY STAMPS



Nasik Thick "N"



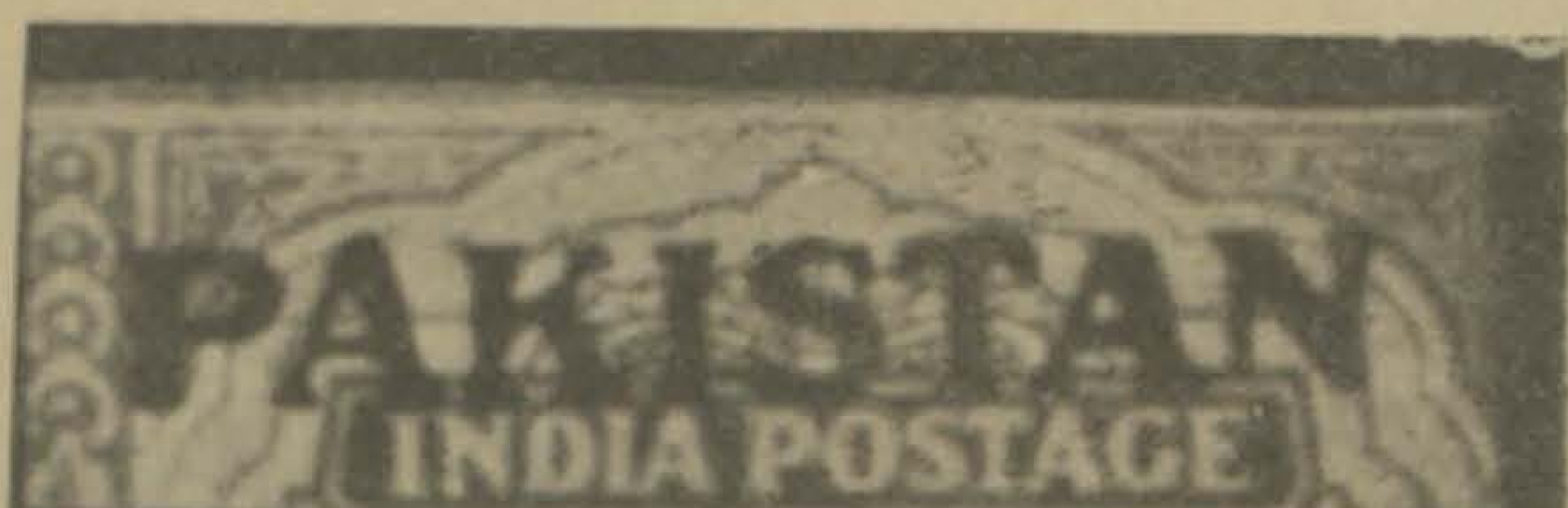
Nasik Thin "N"



Nasik High Value



Forgery



Karachi High Value

ORDINARY STAMPS



Karachi Low Value



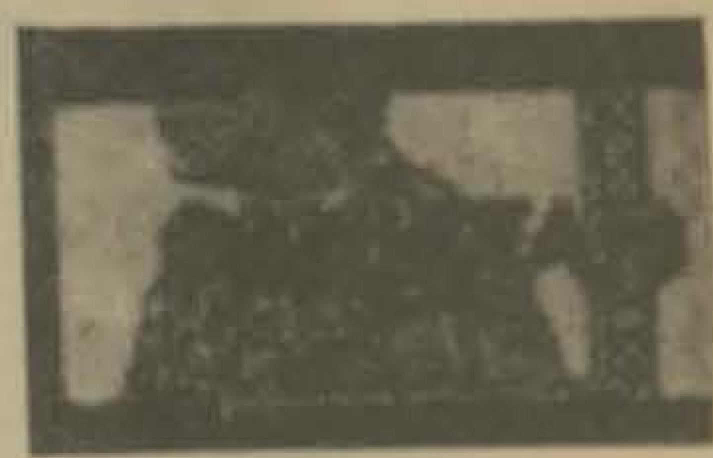
Hybrid Intermediate Print



Hybrid Damage
Plate 6A No. 65



Hybrid Damage
Plate 6B No. 73



Battered Print



Hybrid Prints Damage



Plate 6, State B or C



Karachi ½as Inverted



Hybrid Print
Heavy Damage



Karachi High Value Spiked "K"

ORDINARY STAMPS



Peshawar Heavy Print



Peshawar Light Print



Peshawar Squat Print



Peshawar Micro-Crystalline



Peshawar 3as Double Print



Peshawar Sharp Lettering
Probably A Proof

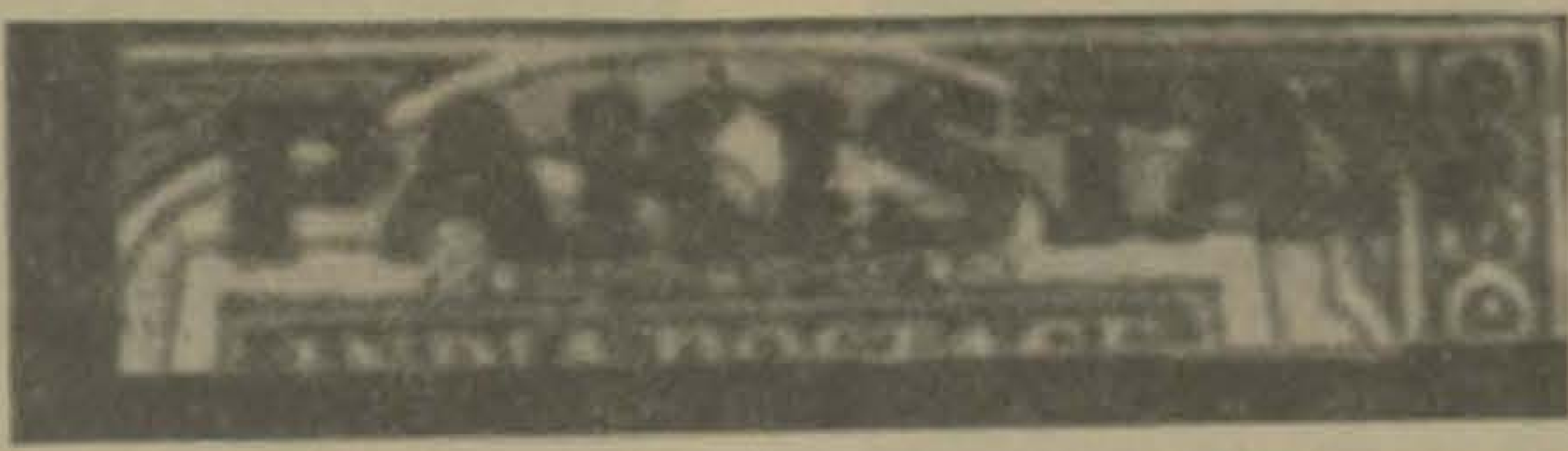


Peshawar Shifted Print

ORDINARY STAMPS



Peshawar High Value



Peshawar Heavy Print



Peshawar Distorted



Peshawar Gutter Imprint First Setting



Peshawar Marginal Imprint First Setting



Peshawar fake X for "K"

SERVICE STAMPS



Karachi Early



Karachi Worn



Nasik



Karachi 3ps Double Ovpt.



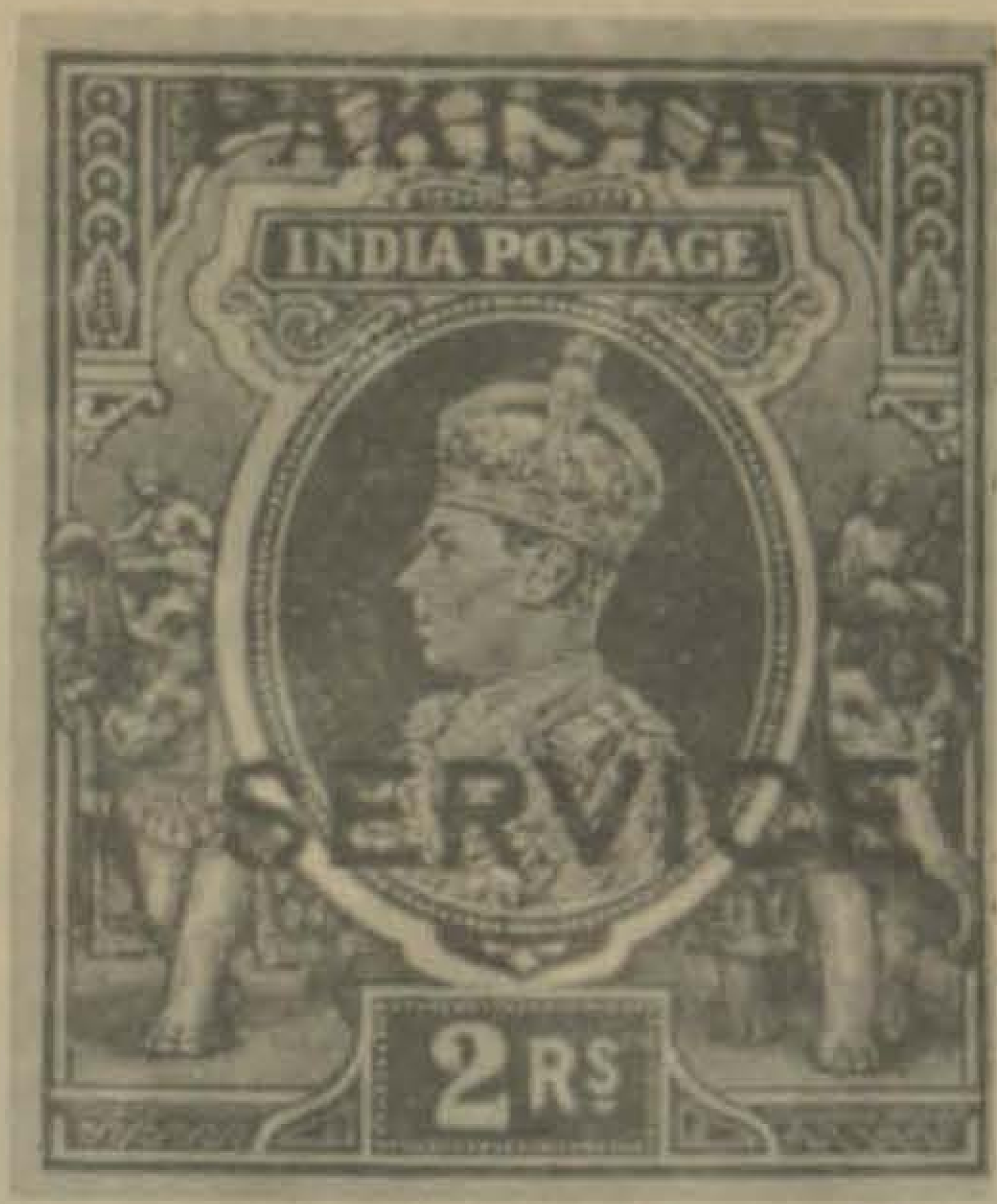
Karachi Unit Showing Broken "P"



Karachi Shifted Overprint



Karachi 9ps Inverted.



Karachi Service Forgery
Both "A"s Are Tall And Thin

Type Set On Ordinary Stamps



Dacca $15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$mm Letters Shaved



Dacca $15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$mm.



Dacca Mixed
Height $15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}/1$mm.



Dacca $15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$mm.



Peshawar Govt. Handstamp



Dacca Mixed Height $15\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}/1\frac{1}{2}$mm.

Peshawar



Narrow "N"



Broken "A"
Plate 1A No. 13



Broken "P", "A" and "S" Plate 2C No. 3



Low Values



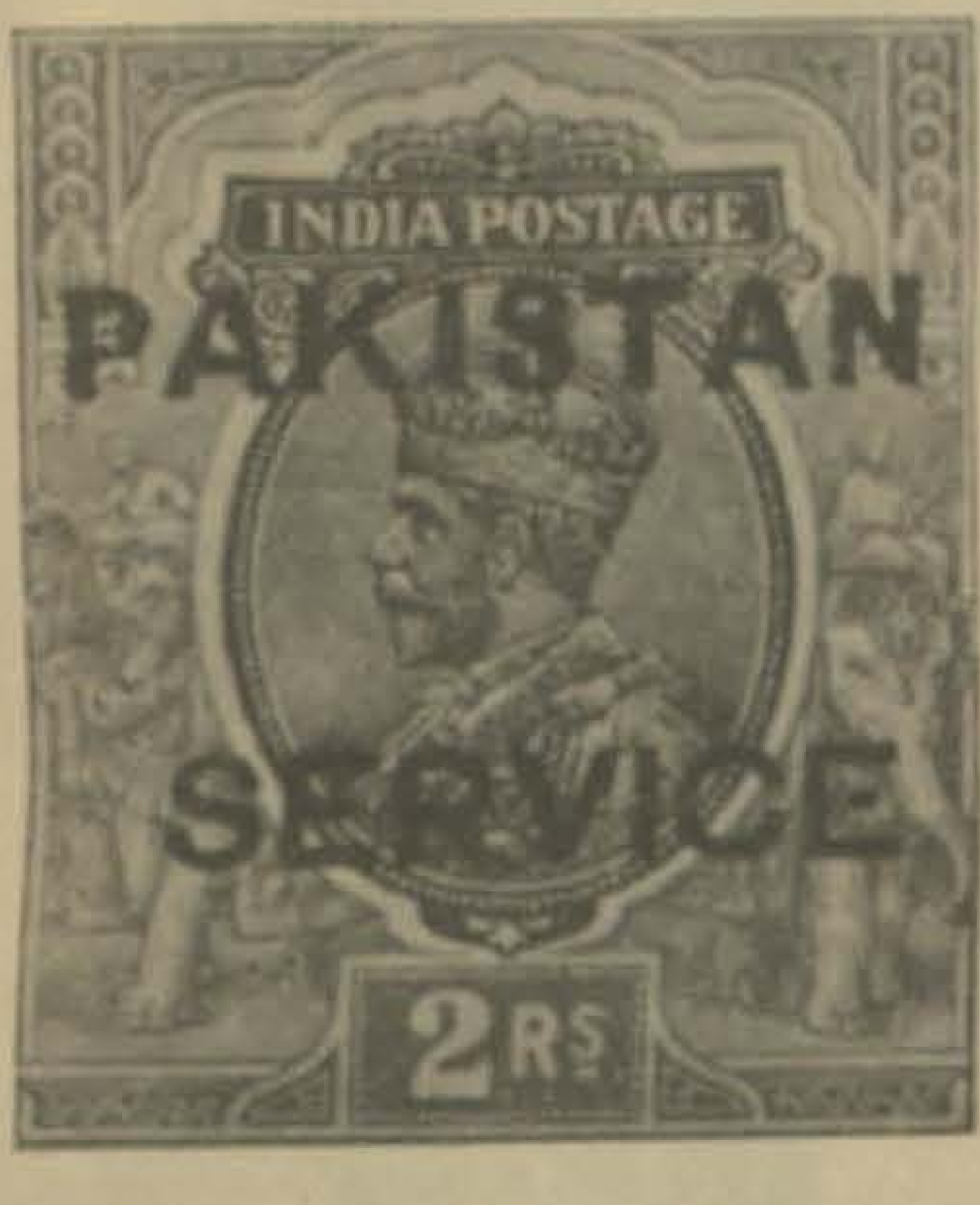
Broken "PA"



Inverted and Misplaced



1¼as Inverted



Peshawar High Values



Lahore High Values

Lahore



Wide "N"



Misplaced Overprint



"P A" Missing



"TAN" Missing

TYPESET ON SERVICE STAMPS

Lahore



Space Between "T" And "A"



"A" Missing



"T" Missing



"N" Damaged



Top of "PAK" cut


1as Double 055a



Inverted



Double one Inverted



056a Ordinary Stamp with Service Ovpt.



Lahore Type II Narrow "P", Broad "N"



Lahore 062a Ovpt. Double-one Inverted





Dacca Type I 14×1¾mm. Narrow "S"

Type II 15½×2mm. Wide "S"

OTHER MACHINE PRINTS

CHAPTER III



Bahawalpur State Issue



Bahawalpur Service



Hyderabad Sind



Khulna



Barisal Type I



Barisal Type I

"1" For I



Barisal Type II



Khulna High Value



Khulna Showing Crooked Alignment

076	266	½as ordinary— with Service overprint		£ 100
077	0146	1as	—	£ 10
078	0146a	1¼as	—	£ 20
079	0146b	1½as	—	£ 10
080	0147	2as	—	£ 20

Originally Col. Martin had classified these issues as one type. Subsequently some more examples have come to light clearly showing two types which have now been separated. The wide 'S' variety mentioned by Col. Martin is Type II.

Only one used copy of 075 is known from the collection of Mr. Morris Everett. Type II overprint has also been reported on ½as Ordinary SG 266 from the collection of Mr. Everett. This error is probably due to a sheet of Ordinary stamps being mixed up with Service stamps.

CHAPTER III

Other Machine Printed Overprints

The System of Measurements is summarised in the opening sentences of Appendix D.

Prices are for good copies, either mint or used off piece with clear impressions. See Appendix C.

Check List Numbering. See page (x).

THESE machine prints, like handstamping on adhesives, were NOT ordered by the Central Government and hence both have similar status. Some handstamps were ordered by high authority such as the Provincial Government of the West Punjab. The authority who orders machine printing need not be so high but he must be of some importance for he must have power to authorise the expenditure. Since the status is similar, the separation of these machine prints from handstamps is merely for convenience.

ORDINARY STAMPS

WEST PAKISTAN

BAHAWALPUR

In August, 1947, the sub-continent of India received its freedom from the British Rule. India at that time was composed of the British administered areas and the Princely States. The British administered areas were partitioned into Pakistan and India. The Princely States were given the option to accede to either of the Dominions.

Thus, in theory, from the 14th of August, 1947 to the date of its accession to Pakistan the Princely State of Bahawalpur enjoyed sovereign status. Sometimes in late August, 1947 the current stamps of India were overprinted with a device which blocked out the name India with a bar and contained a crescent and a star and a one line Persian inscription 'The God-given Kingdom of Bahawalpur'.

The issue had a life of a little over a month and was withdrawn on October 3, 1947. The overprinting, exists in very limited quantities. Though strictly not a 'PAKISTAN' overprint as the rest of the issues in this book, it has been included as it is a part of the same area, period, and processes that gave rise to the other issues.

Measurements of the bar Obliterating India	(a)	Low values	4×2 mm.
	(b)	14as	8×2 mm.
	(c)	Rupee values	5×1 mm.
Length of the Persian inscription	(a)	Low values	15—15½ mm.
	(b)	14as	19.75 mm.
	(c)	Rupee values	19.75 mm.
Distance between the points of the Crescent	(a)	Low values	5 mm.
	(b)	14as	7 mm.
	(c)	Rupee values	7 mm.

Measurement of the star (Point to Point).	(a) Low values	4.25 mm.
	(b) 14as	5.50 mm.
	(c) Rupee values	5.50 mm.

Overprint in Red. 3ps, 9ps, 1½as, 3as, 3½as, 6as, 8as, Rs. 2, Rs. 5.

Overprint in Black—Remainder

84	265	3ps	£5	—
85	266	6ps	£5	—
86	267	9ps	£5	—
87	268	1as	£5	—
88	269a	1½as	£5	—
89	270	2as	£5	—
a.	Ovpt. Double		£35	—
90	271	3as	£5	—
91	272	3½as	£5	—
92	273	4as	£5	—
93	274	6as	£7 .50	—
a.	Ovpt. Double		£35	—
94	275	8as	£7 .50	—
95	276	12as	£7 .50	—
96	277	14as	£7 .50	—
97	259	1Rs	£10	—
98	260	2Rs	£10	—
99	261	5Rs	£15	—
100	262	10Rs	£20	—

Numbers printed-anna values	—	240 each
Rupee values	—	60 each

EAST PAKISTAN

BARISAL

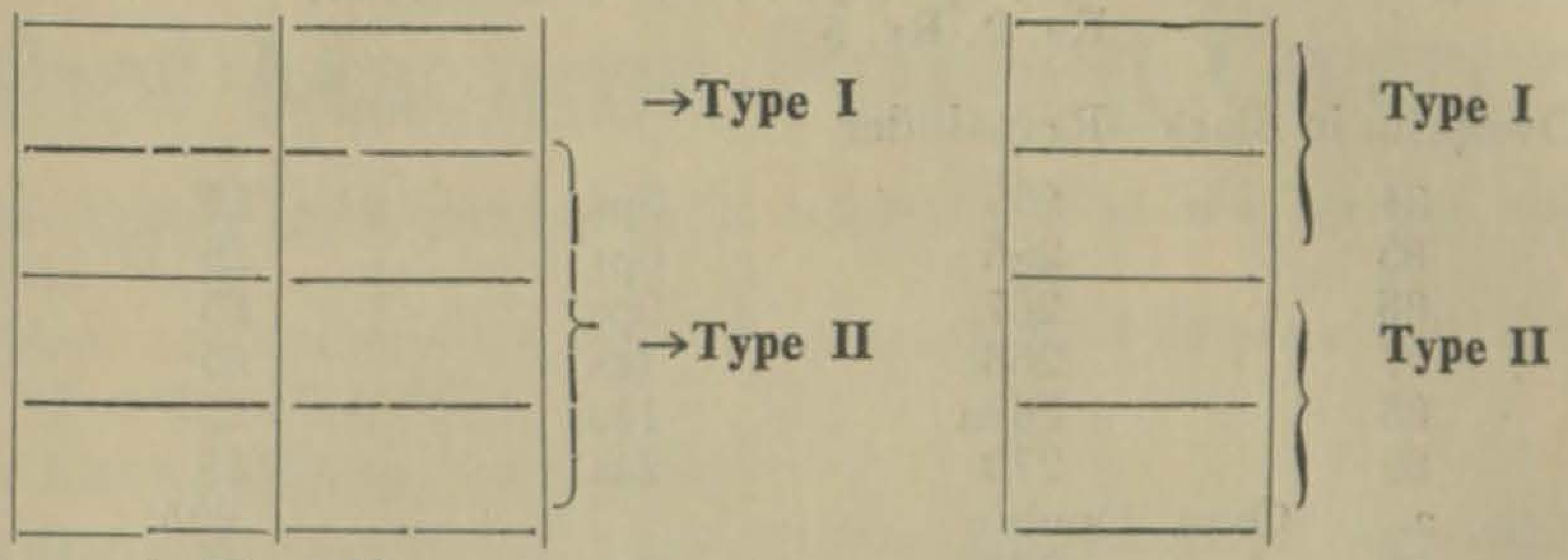
There are two types. Type I in serif letters, and Type II in block letters. These come from the same setting for se-tenant vertical pairs are known. Originally it was believed that Type I was uppermost. The studies of Mr. Morris Everett have however shown that Type I appears to have been more to the middle of the sheet with at least two rows of Type II below them. The size of the setting is unknown but about three stamps of Type I have been seen to every two stamps of Type II.

Varieties in Type I :

1. Numeral 1 for letter I — This was apparently not restricted to one stamp in the setting. Evidence exists of use at different points in the printing plate. It is known on the 12as value.
2. Overprint 15¼ × 1¾mm.
3. "Split" overprints where the plate alignment was not too good (Reported by Mr. Morris Everett).

Col. Martin had seen one copy each of the varieties (1) & (2). It was therefore presumed that the setting was large. A setting of 160 seems probable

as this suits a commonly used size of printing press. The setting was provisionally regarded as six rows (ninety-six stamps) of Type I placed above four rows (sixty stamps) of Type II. The following blocks, perhaps the largest surviving, are reported from the collection of Mr. Everett.



Varieties in Type II.

1. Several stamps of Type II overprint are known with letters down to nearly 1 mm. in height. Plating has not been possible due to insufficient examples.
2. Examples are also known with a consistent short 'I' and 'P' which appears to be a damaged overprint.

The stamps were generally used throughout Barisal from April 1948 to October 1948. The earliest recorded date for Type I however is 24-1-1948.

Overprint in BLACK January 1948.

Type I. Serif letters. 12½ × 1½ mm. No stop. 1

101	265	3ps	—	£2
102	266	½as	—	£2
103	267	9ps	—	£3
104	268	1as	—	£2
105	269a	1½as	—	£2
106	270	2as	—	£2 .50
107	273	4as	—	£3
108	274	6as	—	£4
109	275	8as	—	£7 .50
110	276	12as	—	£10

Type II. Block letters. 12½ × 1½mm. No stop.

111	265	3ps	—	£2
a.	Se-tenant pair		—	£10
112	266	½as	—	£2
a.	Se-tenant pair		—	£10
113	267	9ps	—	£3
a.	Se-tenant pair		—	£15
114	268	1as	—	£2
a.	Se-tenant pair		—	£10
115	269a	1½as	—	£3
116	270	2as	—	£2 .50
117	273	4as	—	£3
a.	Se-tenant pair		—	£20
b.	Double		—	£30
118	274	6as	—	£4
119	276	12as	—	£10

KHULNA

This is printed in a fugitive ink liable to become first wine red and then pink when wetted—a common contingency in East Pakistan. The stamps were used throughout Khulna district in April and May 1948 with later stragglers. Use in Rangpur, far to the North, is known, and must be an example of carriage by an individual from Khulna. The printing is very poor, and Shri Bhattacharjee has separated the issue into machine prints and Handstamps (Philatelic Journal of India, July 1952). This may be correct, but the strip of three illustrated, though individually looking like handstamps due to the crooked alignment as a strip appear to me to be machine printed with bad 'make-ready'.

A friend of mine met in Dacca Hospital a man who stated he had overprinted all values upto the 5 Rupees ; unfortunately he recorded no details, not even the printer's name. That the check list is so short forcibly indicates the poor survival value of many overprints and Handstamps.

Serif letters. 12/13¼ × 1½ mm. Purple. April 1948.

120	266	½as	—	£2
a.	Black overprint		—	£10
121	267	9ps	—	£3
122	268	1as	—	£2
123	269a	1½as	—	£2 .50
124	270	2as	—	£3
125	271	3as	—	£3 .50
126	272	3½as	—	£5
127	273	4as	—	£3 .50
128	275	8as	—	£7 .50
129	276	12as	—	£10
130	259	2Rs	—	£40

SERVICE STAMPS

WEST PAKISTAN

BAHAWALPUR STATE

Covers are known "On His Highness Service" from the workshop at Sadiq Garh Palace Bahawalpur to Lahore and a stamp off cover from the neighbouring Bagdad-ul-Jadid. Bahawalpur State-Service stamps are used within the State and accepted by the Pakistan post office therein ; the arrangements made apparently also include the use of Pakistan Service stamps for State use on letters leaving the State.

The stamps are rare for a printed overprint ; it can only be surmised that, due to some error, all stocks of Indian stamps were not exchanged for Pakistan stamps by the correct-date, and the balance was overprinted within the State to avoid the loss entailed.

It may be noted that the Azad Kashmir Government, before integration with Pakistan, and Swat State used Ordinary (not Service) Pakistan stamps on their official mail ; presumably this applies to all States other than Bahawalpur which is the only State issuing its own Service stamps.

BAHAWALPUR STATE

Block Letters. 13.7/14.1×1.9/2 mm. Black. Feb. 1949.

0101	0143	3ps	£10	£10
0102	0144	½as	£10	£5
0103	0144a	½as	£10	£10
0104	0146	1as	£10	£5
0105	0146b	1½as	£10	£10
0106	0147	2as	£10	£10
0107	0149	4as	£20	£20

HYDERABAD SIND

Fine Block Letters. No Stop 10.75/11×1½/mm. Black.

The overprint is of the small size and thus faintly resembles Nasik. It is carefully applied between the value panels as in Nasik Prints. Initially they had been seen only mint and had been classified as 'Origin Unknown'. Subsequently Mr. R E. Doubleday has recorded an entire from Sind Police Rangers (Head-quarters of this para-military force was at Hyderabad Sind) to the Inspector General Police Sind, Karachi. Dated 2.48.

0108	0144	½as	£5	£10
0109	0144a	½ as brown	£10	—
0110	0146	1as	£5	£10
0111	0147	2 as	£7 .50	—
0112	0149	4as	£10	—

THE BALUCH REGIMENT

I have not seen this overprint but am reliably informed that an officer of this regiment in about March 1948 approached a printer in Lahore to overprint their stock of Service stamps. The printer refused without authority from the Post Master General and the officer had the printing done in the bazar. The officer later showed the printer a cover which he was about to post. Next year the printer described them to a Philatelist as follows :—

Type very similar to Lahore Service but letters spaced wider apart.

Printed diagonally (I wonder if the diagonal printing indicates a metal handstamp).

EAST PAKISTAN

None Recorded

CHAPTER IV

Handstamping

HANDSTAMPING is essentially a local method of overprinting to overcome local shortage, it was therefore employed in many places and with many dies. In a few cases the place of origin was determined by collectors who bought stamps at post offices and made enquiries as to where they originated. In most cases, however, the place of origin has to be deducted from legible cancellations.

Cancellations only give the place of use which is not necessarily the place of origin, for stamps can be carried from place to place, either officially by larger post offices feeding smaller subordinate offices or casually by the travelling public. Official carriage is normally fairly easy to detect and the larger supplying office can usually be determined, but casual carriage can render the place of origin very doubtful when very few examples of the type are known. Fortunately a number of these rare types in the Punjab and N.W.F.P were used on the daily reports of Brooke Bond Tea travellers, and the place of origin was established with fair certainty by Mr. Adlam from their authorised itineries. In may cases it is necessary to assume that the place of use is the place of origin, and there are bound to be some errors ; it is suggested that to prevent confusion in an already complicated subject the names here used should be retained with the correct name given after it in brackets.

Ordinary stamps were handstamped at post offices, and in some places Treasuries handstamped Ordinary as well as Service stamps ; if a die is known on both Ordinary and Service it is therefore a Treasury emission.

Handstamping is local and the District is the basis of local administration. Treasuries are an integral part of the District Organization and local postal boundaries never transgress District limits. The District is therefore the natural basis for the classification of types.

The Dies.

Handstamping was used to convert "India" to "Pakistan", not only on adhesives and postal stationery but also on money orders and telegraph forms, etc., and, in the Treasuries, on legal stamped papers and other documents. In some places the dies for various uses were rigorously kept apart, in others they seem to have been used indiscriminately, though it is still difficult to account for the eight types found on the score of stamps seen used in Pind Dadan Khan.

The die was usually a simple rubber die containing the word "Pakistan" once only ; occasionally it was metal and still more rarely it was multiple, the word "Pakistan" appearing more than once.

Differentiation of dies is naturally by measurement and the shape of the letters ; the former can be recorded and the majority of the latter have been illustrated. Please do not measure the illustrations.

In some cases there was centralisation in the manufacture and distribution of dies, in others the dies were made locally, some times by inexpert hands. Centralised manufacture and other causes (see "Manufacture of Dies") tend

to produce similarity of dies with attendant difficulties in their separation. In most cases the distribution was within the District and no great harm results in treating these similar types as a single entity irrespective of their place of application. In some cases similar types were used in different Districts and their separation is then necessary.

Variations which arise in applying dies increase our difficulties. Blurred and smudged letters are caused by overinking and, when the strike is not vertical, part of the die may fail to print and another part receive undue prominence. Varieties such as "PAKIS" can thus arise, also portions of the edge of the die can show, sometimes so frequently as to aid in identification. Slight distortion can arise when the letters are squeezed out in some direction, but serious distortion can occur when the rubber becomes partly detached from its base and is reaffixed (see Rawalpindi ordinary).

Measurements

When letters are sloping or distorted, or the overprint is curved, measurements can vary greatly depending on how they are taken. The stop after the "N", especially if small, is sometimes faint or not present and I have found it best to exclude it in measurements for ease of cross reference.

LENGTH is therefore measured in a straight line from the foot of the "P" (excluding the serif) to the right foot of the "N" (excluding the stop).

HEIGHT is that of the "I" unless it differs greatly from its neighbours, when the "K" is taken.

An attempt has been made to record measurements to ¼mm. This is easy when the overprint is clear if a perspex vernier scale be used. When the overprint is not clear or a copy is not available for rechecking its size, the measurement is recorded as "approximate".

Horizontal and Diagonal overprints, Inverted, etc.

The die may be applied horizontally, diagonally, vertically or in any intermediate position. In some places there seems to have been an attempt to keep to a standard position, in others not. I finally decided that the position was of little use in identification and could well be omitted in all descriptions, except for recording varieties such as inverted overprints. These inverts, etc., are usually merely an index of carelessness or illiteracy of the men using the die, but following conventional practice they are recorded.

Colour

The range of shades in issues from a single place is often great and it is necessary to simplify classification, hence :

BLACK includes grey and blue-black.
PURPLE is used as a generic title including violet or mauve.
Similarly GREEN and BLUE can be used in a wide sense, though they are some times specified more closely as they are often almost conclusive proof of origin.

RED is nearly always a wine-red or pink due to wetting of the fugitive Japanese purple inks used in East Pakistan, and, in these cases, it is disregarded.

PUCE is probably an error, a die used in BLACK being later used without cleaning in purple, or vice versa.

In some cases ink caked round the lettering preventing the letters themselves from receiving ink and producing lightly coloured letters upon a deeply coloured background. These are sometimes valuable for identification.

Identification of Overprints.

If a cancellation shows the place of use, refer to check lists and plates to verify if this is also the place of origin.

If the above method fails it is suggested that search be made in the appropriate Check List of Dies (Appendix D), looking from ½ mm, to 1 mm, both above and below the length measured. Confirm results from the plates where possible.

Should this be unsuccessful, search in other lists may reveal the type as :

(a) Recorded, but differing in the presence or absence of a stop.

(b) A colour error.

(c) A Treasury overprint not yet recorded in both Ordinary and Service lists.

(d) Unrecorded. The principles given in Chapter X should then be applied before accepting the overprint as genuine.

Cancellations.

A legible cancellation need not be complete for unique identification of a place thus "LY. . . ." must be "LYALLPUR". To determine this however requires verification from the Indian or Pakistan postal guides. The former must be pre-1947 and is alphabetical. Such verification is easy when the initial letters are known, but most arduous otherwise. The symmetry of a cancellation sometimes gives a clue regarding length and leads to a unique result, e.g. though forty-seven post offices end in "WAL" only "CHAKWAL" begins with "C" and is from six to eight letters long. One cannot jump to conclusions, thus ". . . . .ACHI" (with no clue from symmetry) can be "KARACHI" but was actually, "SAILAGACHI", a small post office in East Pakistan. Occasionally post offices have the same name, thus "RANGPUR" is a District Headquarters in East Pakistan and a small place near Multan in West Pakistan. The smaller place however often gives the district in the lower part of a cancellation.

Fragments of cancellations may thus be of great use for confirmation of a type already chronicled, but can lead to grave errors in identification of origin for an unknown type.

Manufacture of Dies.

Rubber dies are invariably cast in moulds which may be cut in wood or made by impressing type in a moulding powder. Photo-engraving could be used for the mould, but even when making a rubber die facsimile of a signature it is cheaper and easier to trace it on wood and cut out the mould.

Metal dies may be either type fastened in a holder or cast from type by stereotyping, by a linotype machine, or by various other methods. Engraving in relief is difficult, and almost certainly, was not used.

Castings, whether in rubber or metal, from similar type are similar, but differences arise in two ways :

(a) Due to defects in making the moulds and in casting. Thus in metal there are differences in the stereotyping of the Lahore plates (see Appendix B), and in rubber the types of the Peshawar die of sixteen can be differentiated in most cases.

(b) Due to the use of different "founts" of type. The founts of type made by different manufacturers differ. For example in Grotesque Bold the narrow "N" of Peshawar Service prints and the wide "N" of Lahore are very distinctive. Though the difference is much less, the rubber die of Rangpur (East Pakistan) was evidently cast from a slightly different fount from that used for the Peshawar die of sixteen.

Similarity of type can thus arise from the use of a similar fount for casting and does not necessarily betoken centralised manufacture. The latter is probable when the types are used in the same area but, even in this case, the similarity may be due to a commercial traveller selling similar founts of type in a number of neighbouring places.

In the case of rubber dies distortions can arise in affixing the flexible rubber die to the wooden holder on which it is mounted ; an extreme case of this is discussed later in Rawalpindi ordinary.

The forger has therefore the difficulty of reproducing the casting defects, using exactly the right fount of type, which may be of British, German, American or Japanese, etc., origin, and sometimes copying distortions in mounting. If, to avoid these difficulties, he traces the Handstamp on wood and cuts out a mould, it is well nigh impossible to copy all the minor differences exactly, and he then has to make a perfect casting to avoid introducing further differences. If he adopts photo-engraving he has a very difficult subject to photograph. The Peshawar and Karachi prints show how even a clear Nasik print on a coloured stamp causes sufficient trouble in eliminating the background, and a Handstamp is much worse to copy.

The task of the forger is indeed hard and his wares can usually be detected much more readily than might be expected.

Check Lists (Chapters V and VI)

The known dies are listed under the place of origin, but it is obviously too complicated to attempt to list every stamp known from each die ; the list of Handstamps are thus normally confined to main differences in colour of overprint with varieties such as inverted and double. Occasionally the dies used in a place are grouped into types owing to basic differences such as the use of metal or rubber dies, and types in block or serif letters. I have not counted presence or absence of a stop as basic.

The arrangements is by Provinces in alphabetical order and Districts alphabetically in each Province. Within Districts the Headquarter town comes first, followed by others alphabetically. The list shows Stanley Gibbons numbers of the Indian stamps overprinted.

These lists are inevitably far from complete ; issues from new places are still occasionally discovered and it is inconceivable that Bannu only overprinted the 3ps, 3ps on 1¼ as and the 1½ as. Victory, or that Muzaffargarh only used the 1as. and the 5 rupees.

CHAPTER V

Handstamps on Ordinary Stamps

Arrangement is in alphabetical order of Provinces, States, etc., and then of Districts within each Province. Within Districts the Headquarter town is placed first.

The system of measurements is summarised in the opening sentences of Appendix D.

Prices are for good copies either mint or used off piece, with clear impressions. See Appendix C.

Check List Numbering : See Page (x).

BAHAWALPUR STATE

PRE-ACCESSION ISSUE

For the background see the note for Bahawalpur in Chapter III. The handstamping was probably carried out in the Workshop at the Sadiqgarh Palace.

The handstamp is crude and differs from the machine print in that there is no bar obliterating India. Also the Persian Inscription is in two lines. The same overprint has been used for all values.

Length of Top line of Persian inscription.	15.75/16 mm.
Length of Bottom line of Persian inscription.	13 mm.
Distance between the points of the crescent.	4/4.25 mm.
Measurement of the Star (point to point).	4/4.5 mm.

H1	267	Purple overprint	9ps	£2
H2	268	Purple overprint	1as	£2
H3	269a	Purple overprint	1½as	£2
H4	273	Purple overprint	4as	£3
a. Double				£5
H5	274	Red overprint	6as	£3
H6	275	Red overprint	8as	£3
a. Double				£6
H7	276	Blue overprint	12as	£4
a. Green Overprint				£4
H8	277	Purple overprint	14as	£5
H9	259	Green overprint	1Rs	£4
H10	260	Red overprint	2Rs	£6
H11	262	Blue overprint	10Rs	£10

THE " PAKISTAN " ISSUES

The dies used are intimately connected with those used in some parts of the Southern Punjab such as Montgomery, Shujabad and Ghazi Ghat. These dies are commonly called "The Southern Type" and, when in purple, separation is often a matter of some difficulty.

BAGHDAD-UL-JADID

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 19¼×2¾ mm. Black. May, 1948).

This is the administrative centre of the State.

H12	235	1as 3ps.	£3
H13	269a	1½as	£2

Type II. Block letters. With stop. 18¾/19¼×2¾/3 mm. BLACK

H14	270	2as	£2

This type has been reported by Mr. R. E. Doubleday on two pieces clearly post-marked and registered 8-1-1948 and 9-2-1948 respectively. The handstamp has spread and hence the measurements are approximate.

Type III. Block letters, No Stop. 21×3½ mm.

H15	278	9ps	£2
H16	279	1½as	£2
H17	Inverted		£2.50

The 9ps is known on piece in combination with Pakistan SG-26 and clearly post-marked Bagdad-ul-Jadid dated 26 June, 1949.

The 1½as is also on a piece in pair, of which one has inverted overprint. It bears the same date as the 9 ps stamp.

BAHAWALNAGAR

(Block letters. No stop. 19¼×3 mm. Purple. May 1948).

H18	282	3ps/1¼as	£2.50

HARUNABAD

(Block letters. No stop. 20¼×3. Purple. April 1948).

H19	265	3ps	£2
a. Double			£2.50
H20	268	1as	£2

RAHIM YAR KHAN

(Block letters. with stop. 'P' sloping. 'I' is faint and the stop is slightly raised. 18¾×3¼ mm. Purple. May 1948).

The type is known on a letter from a firm in Rahim Yar Khan and also used by the Brooke Bond Tea Traveller in Bahawalnagar. The former seems the more probable origin.

H21	268	1as	£2

AZAD KASHMIR

Type I (Block Letters 17½×3 mm. Black/Violet)

Mr. R.E. Doubleday has reported this type. He has seen a block of six of the 4as value probably used to convey a money-order and dated 25-5-1948. Used at Chilas now a district of Gilgit. The letters are cut and slightly curved.

KG V Issues, Violet

H25	206	2as	£2.50
H26	207	2½as	£3

KG VI Violet

H27	265	3ps	50
H28	266	½as	50
H29	267	9ps	50
H30	268	1as	50
H31	269	1¼as	£1
H32	270	2as	75
H33	271	3as	75
H34	272	3½as	75
H35	273	4as	75
H36	274	6as	75
H37	275	8as	£1
H38	276	12as	£1
H39	277	14as	£1.50
H40	259	1Rs	£1
H41	260	2Rs	£1.75
H42	261	5Rs	£2.50

KG VI Black

H43	265	3ps	50
H44	266	½as	50
H45	268	1as	50
H46	269a	1¼as	50
H47	271	3as	75
H48	273	4as	75
H49	282	3ps on 1as 3ps	50

Type II (Block letters 17×2½ mm. April 1948—May 1949).

This type has been reported by Agha Faqir Hussain Zahid of Peshawar. He reports having seen the ½as, and 1as KG VI Stamps used on two covers. One cover was sent by air from Gilgit to Rawalpindi via Peshawar. It is dated 30-4-48 reaching Rawalpindi on 1-5-48. This cover bears ½as and 1as stamps. The second cover is a 1½as postal stationery cover combined with 2as Peshawar print and 1as value of this print, making up 4½as registered postal rate. This was posted on 11-4-49 and reached Rawalpindi on 7-5-49.

This appears to be the same handstamp as on Service stamps, but has spread due to use.

KG VI Violet

H50	265	3ps	50
H51	266	½as	50
H52	268	1as	50
H53	269	1as 3ps	£1
H54	270	2as	75
H55	272	3½as	75
H56	273	4as	75
H57	274	6as	75
H58	276	12as	£1
Black			
H59	268	1as	50
H60	269a	1¼as	50
H61	271	3as	75

The stamps with Black Overprint have been seen on pieces of telegrams with Postmark Chilas above and Sirinagar below.

BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA

These neat handstamps, as recorded in Chap. I were authorized by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi. The dies were applied in the Post Office.

Initially the handstamping was in black, but the Chief Postmaster feared that the ink would corrode the rubber dies and quickly changed to purple ink.

Crude forgeries of the small type were obtained by Col. Boddington in Calcutta during 1948, but very dangerous forgeries of the low values in black have since appeared, also from Calcutta. These forgeries also exist in purple on Service stamps. These are obvious forgeries for the genuine dies were not applied to Service stamps. On Ordinary stamps they are the only forgeries which I cannot distinguish with certainty from the genuine except when the overprint is above the cancellation. In one of the two forged types the final stroke of the "N" is a fraction too long, and the "S" is slightly deformed, but the other type has baffled me. The small size of the overprint has thus assisted the forger. It is therefore essential to obtain these small type handstamps with clear cancellations or from an impeccable source.

*ANNA VALUES : Block letters, no stop 12½/13×2mm.

*RUPEE VALUES : Serif letters, no stop 21½×3¾mm. February 1948.

	Overprint in Black		
	Stamps of KG V		
H 62	235	1as 3ps	£6
H 63	218	15Rs	£20
	Stamps of KG VI		
H 64	266	½as	£2
H 65	267	9ps	£2
H 66	268	1as	£2
H 67	269a	1½as	£2
H 68	270	2as	£2
H 69	272	3½as	£3
H 70	273	4as	£2 .50
H 71	276	12as	£4
H 72	277	14as	£6
H 73	264	25Rs	£20
	Overprint in Purple		
	Stamps of KG V		
H 74	201	3ps	£6
H 75	235	1¼as	£7
a.	Double, one Inverted		£10
H 76	214	1Rs	£10
	Stamps of KG VI		
H 77	248	½as	£4
H 78	252	2½as	£2
H 79	265	3ps	£1
H 80	266	½as	75
H 81	267	9ps	£1
H 82	268	1as	75
H 83	269a	1½as	75
a.	Double		£5
H 84	270	2as	£1 .50

H 85	271	3as	£1.50
H 86	272	3½as	£2
H 87	273	4as	£1.50
H 88	274	6as	£1.75
H 89	275	8as	£2
H 90	276	12as	£3
H 91	277	14as	£6
H 92	259	1Rs	£3.50
H 93	260	2Rs	£4.50
H 94	261	5Rs	£6
H 95	262	10Rs	£8

*Note—The 14as in black is in small block letters, whereas in purple the 14as and 2½as are in large serif letters. The large overprint, as well as others not used on adhesives, are also known in purple on postal stationery.

EAST PAKISTAN

For detailed knowledge of the stamps of East Pakistan, philatelists are indebted to the researches of Shri N. Bhattacharjee published in The Philatelic Journal of India from May to August 1952. The issues are, however, extremely difficult, since no collectors from East Pakistan itself appear to have obtained first hand information regarding them ; in addition there are bogus or doubtful stamps fathered on the Province (see Chapter X). In spite of Shri Bhattacharjee's care I am suspicious of some issues chronicled by him and have ventured to omit them from my lists. When I have been able to check his sizes I have found them accurate ; he, however, includes the stop in his measurements, whilst I do not do so.

BARISAL DISTRICT

(Machine printed, see Chapter III)

BOGRA DISTRICT

SANTAHAR (Block letters. No stop. 19×2 mm. Black. June 1948).

H 96	266	½as	£3
H 97	268	1as	£3
H 98	270	2as	£3

CHITTAGONG DISTRICT

CHAKTAI

Further details are given in Chapter XI. Five issues attributed to this small post office in the suburbs of Chittagong, raised strong suspicions of philatelic exploitation. Initially only four types were known. Type I was believed to be genuine. Type II had been classified as Doubtful. While Types III and IV had been classified as Bogus.

Subsequent research by Mr. R.E. Doubleday published in the 'Stamp Collecting' Magazine of 15th March 1963—East Pakistan : The Local Overprints and Handstamps has changed the position as under :

(a) A new type has been reported but classified as 'suspect' (See Chapter XI).
(b) Types II & III have been declared as definitely genuine but extremely short-lived.
(c) Type IV has been confirmed as Bogus.

Type I (Block letters, with stop. 14¾ × 1½ mm. Purple. February, 1948).

A similar type is also known used in Pabna West in April, 1948. It has, however, not been confirmed that the dies are identical. If the dies are identical then this is perhaps due to casual carriage. It is readily distinguished from Pabna East Type I by the stop.

H 99	265	3ps	£2
H 100	266	½as	£2
H 101	267	9ps	£2
H 102	268	1as	£2
H 103	269a	1½as	£2
H 104	270	2as	£2
H 105	271	3as	£2
H 106	272	3½as	£3
H 107	273	4as	£2
H 108	274	6as	£2.50
H 109	276	12as	£3

Type II (Block letters with stop or colon. 15/15¼ × 3½ mm. Purple. March, 1948).

This type had initially been classified as 'Doubtful' because it existed on values upto Rs. 10. Mr. Doubleday having investigated has come to the conclusion that this issue is entirely genuine, though extremely short-lived. Also contrary to earlier feeling he is convinced that this post office was busy enough to have carried the higher denominations.

H 110	265	3ps	£1
H 111	269a	1½as	£1
H 112	270	2as	£1
H 113	271	3as	£1
H 114	273	4as	£1
H 115	275	8as	£1.50
H 116	259	1Rs	£1.50
H 117	260	2Rs	£2
H 118	261	5Rs	£3
a.	Inverted		£3.25
H 119	262	10Rs	£5
H 120	282	3ps/1½as	£1

Type III (Serif letters. No stop. 16 × 2½ mm. Purple. May 1948).

This type had initially been classified as Bogus. Mr. Doubleday has subsequently investigated and concluded that it is a genuine issue but extremely short-lived.

H 121	265	3ps	50
H 122	266	½as	50
H 123	270	2as	50
H 124	271	3as	50
H 125	274	6as	75

DACCA DISTRICT

(Machine printed, see Chapter II)

DACCA

Examples are rare but recorded used in several post offices in Dacca, i.e. Dacca, Babu Bazar, Farashganj and Lalbagh.

Type I (Block letters, some with blobs like incipient serifs. No stop. 15½×1¾ mm. and 15½×2½ mm. Purple. March 1948).

H 126	266	½as	£3
H 127	282	3ps/1½as	£3

The new measurement of 15½×2½ mm. has been reported by Mr. Doubleday in 'Stamp Collecting' Magazine June 21st, 1961.

Type II (Block letters. No stop. 15½×2½ mm. Black).

H 128	282	3ps/1½as	£3

This type has been reported by Mr. Doubleday in 'Stamp Collecting' Magazine July 21st, 1961—"Pakistan 1947—More Discoveries".

Type III (Serif letters. No stop. 13 and 14×2 mm. Black. April, 1948).

H 129	266	½as	£2
H 130	268	1as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.50

KHULNA DISTRICT

(Machine printed, see Chapter III).

Issues from this District recorded as Handstamps by some are machine prints of poor quality.

KHUSHTIA DISTRICT

This District consists of those portions of Nadia District which became a part of Pakistan in 1947.

KHUSHTIA

It is reported that Pabna East Type I stamps were used in Khushtia. All examples were from one source and may therefore be due to casual carriage.

KHEMIRDIAR (Block letters. No stop. The 'P' and first 'A' lean forwards. 15¾×3 mm. Black or White on black sorround. April 1948).

This type is usually very distinctive as due to caked ink, the letters appear white on a black sorround. It was first found in England by Dr. Dudley Stamp with cancellation 'Bombay R.M.S.' (Railway Mail Service). This could arise by posting in the letter box carried by mail trains. It was later found by Sri Bhattacharjee used in Khemirdiar, a small place where mail trains would not stop. The general description 'Khushtia District' fits both locations.

H 131	268	1as	£3
H 132	269a	1½as	£3

MYMENSINGH DISTRICT

MYMENSINGH (Serif letters. No stop. 15½×2½ mm. Black. April 1948).

H 133	266	½as	£3
H 134	267	9ps	£3

KISHORGANJ (Serif letters. No stop. 12½×2 mm. Black).

H 135	270	2as	£3
H 136	271	3as	£4

This is a new type reported by Mr. Doubleday. The 2as has been seen on a piece post-marked Kishorganj, August, 1948.

TANGAIL (Small letters with Capital 'P'. Whether stop or no stop is not recorded. 13×1¼mm. Black. April 1948).

Also known used in the neighbouring Jamurti.

H 137	265	3ps	£3

NOAKHALI DISTRICT

NOAKHALI (Serif letters. No stop. Approximately 20×3 mm. Black. April 1948).

H 138	268	1as	£3

FENI (Block letters. No stop. 19/19½×2/2½ mm. Black. April 1948).

H 139	266	½as	£3
H 140	268	1as	£3
a. Inverted			£4
H 141	271	3as	£4
H 142	273	4as	£4

PABNA DISTRICT

The stamp issues of this District are divided into two distinct categories, Pabna East administered from Sirajganj and Pabna West directly under Pabna itself.

PABNA EAST

The area involved with the main post offices is shown on the inset to Map 3.

The local overprints used may be divided into three classes :

(a) Handstamps in purple used from February to April 1948.
(b) Handstamps in black used from March to June 1948.
(c) The Dacca prints (see Chapter II) used from June to November 1948.

In all cases there are later stragglers.

In both the purple and black handstamps there are many types and the material available is insufficient to disentangle the knot; for example in an unsorted lot of about fifty stamps there were at least ten types in purple and over ten types in black, some used in more than one locality. Shri Bhattacharjee attempted some sub-division in the black, but at least two of those referred to above did not fit anywhere in his classification, so even his wealth of material proved inadequate.

I have therefore been forced to treat the issues in two omnibus categories, and trust that some philatelist many later be able to sort them out.

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 15¾/16¼×1¾/2½ mm. Purple. February 1948).

H 143	252	2½as	£6
H 144	265	3ps	£1.50
H 145	266	½as	£1.75
H 146	267	9ps	£1.50
H 147	268	1as	£1.50
H 148	269a	1½as	£1.50
H 149	270	2as	£1.75
H 150	271	3as	£3
H 151	273	4as	£1.50

H 152	274	6as	£4
H 153	275	8as	£8
H 154	276	12as	£12
H 155	259	1Rs	£15

Type II (Block letters. No stop. 15¾/19½ × 1¾/2½ mm. Black. March 1948).

H 156	265	3ps	£1 .50
H 157	266	½as	£1 .75
H 158	267	9ps	£1 .50
H 159	268	1as	£1 .50
H 160	269	1as 3ps	£3
H 161	269a	1½as	£1 .50
H 162	270	2as	£1 .75
H 163	271	3as	£3
H 164	273	4as	£2
H 165	276	12as	£12
H 166	259	1Rs	£15

Type III (Serif letters. 18×2 mm. Black).

H 167	275	8as	£5

This type has been discovered by Mrs. Earl. A pair of the above were found used at Ullapara on March 3rd, 1949.

PABNA WEST

Type I (Serif letters No stop. 12×1½ mm. Purple. January 1948).

The earliest date of use is Pabna 6th January 1948 and it is also known used in Nattore in February. It is very similar to the Khulna prints, but these did not appear until April. Origin in Pabna is thus undoubted.

H 168	266	½as	£3
H 169	269a	1½as	£3

Type II. This appears to be identical with Chaktai. It is later and thus probably casual carriage.

RAJSHAHI DISTRICT

NATTORE

This is recorded by Shri Bhattacharjee as similiar to Pabna East Type I. Until the various sub-types of the latter have been established, it is impossible to guess whether this is a separate issue or an example of casual carriage.

NAOGAON (Block letters, with "I" and "K" of PAKISTAN out of alignment giving a curved appearance. No stop. 19×2½ mm. Black. April 1948).

This is known used in the head post offices of Naogaon and Kasimpur and their branch offices in Maheshpur and Sailagachi.

H 170	266	½as	£3
H 171	268	1as	£2 .50
H 172	259	1Rs	£10

The 1Rs value has been discovered telegraphically used 30-4-1948.

RANGPUR DISTRICT

The following mainly recorded by Shri Bhatacharjee were initially regarded as causal carriage from elsewhere and therefore not listed separately.

1. Nilaphamari and Palasbari similar to Pabna East Type I.
2. Lalmanirhat similar to Khulna and Pabna West.

The Lalmanirhat Type is in very pale blue measuring 11¼/12×1½ mm. No stop. The difference between this and the Khulna type is marked. If the Khulna type is admitted as a machine print then this definitely stands as a separate issue as has been argued by Mr. Doubleday in the 'Stamp Collecting' Magazine March 15th, 1963.

RANGPUR (Block letters. No stop. 13/13¾×3/3¼ mm. Purple. September 1948).

This is similar to the Peshawar rubber die of sixteen. Only one copy is known and it was first regarded as an outstanding example of casual carriage. It is, however, on an entire from a bank and is of deep wine red colour characteristic of East Pakistan fugitive ink when wetted. Moreover it is slightly larger than any of the sixteen Peshawar varieties. It is thus almost certainly from a separate die cast from a similar fount of type (see Chapter IV 'Manufacture of Dies').

H 173	266	½as Inverted	£3.25
H 174	270	2as	£3
H 175	271	3as	£3.50

GAIBANDA (Block letters. No stop. 13×3 mm. May 1948).

H 176 (Purple)	266	½as	£3
H 177 (Black)	266	½as	£3

JUMABARI/SHYAMPUR (Block letters. No stop. Purple. 12¾×1¾ mm. September 1948).

H 178	269a	1½as	£3
H 179	275	8as	£5

This new type has been reported by Mr. Doubleday—Stamp Collecting Magazine, July 21st 1961.

SYLHET DISTRICT

HABIGANJ (Metal Handstamp. Serif letters. No stop. 12½×1½ mm. Purple. May 1948).

H 180	270	2as	£3

MANDARKHANDI (Serif letters. No stop. 13½×1½ mm. Purple. April 1948).

This is a branch office under Habiganj and may well be an issue from the latter place.

H 181	268	1as	£3
H 182	271	3as	£3.50

MUSCAT (ARABIA)

MUSCAT (Block letters. No stop 20×3 mm. Black. December, 1947).

The Indian Post Office at Muscat was administered from Karachi and thus

came under Pakistan on partition. It was taken over by the British G.P.O. on 1st April 1948. The postmaster misread his instructions to handstamp postal stationery and handstamped his small stock of adhesives also. He did so on 20th December 1947 thus providing the earliest recorded handstamp.

For further details see Mr. R.E. Ellison on 'Pakistan Used Abroad' in the Philatelist of March 1950.

H 183	249	9ps	£8
H 184	265	3ps	£6
H 185	266	½as	£6
H 186	268	1as	£6
H 187	269a	1½as	£6
H 188	270	2as	£6

NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE

BANNU DISTRICT

BANNU

Type I. (Block letters. No stop. 26½×3¼ mm. Purple. April, 1948).

This very distinctive type is known used in Bannu and in Naurang Serai (some sixteen miles distant). It is also known on postal stationery. Of No. H190 only one copy has been seen ; the handstamp is partly on the postcard and partly on the adhesive.

H 189	265	3ps	£1
H 190	282	3ps/1½as	£3

Type II (Sloping serif letters with stop. 21¾×3mm. Purple. April 1948).

This is also very distinctive. It is known used in Miranshah and Laki Marwat, each about 40 miles from Bannu in opposite directions. It is also known on postal stationery from Miranshah and from Bannu itself.

H 191	265	3ps	£1
H 192	268	1as (Inverted)	£1

Type III (Block letters. No stop. Approx. 19¼×3 mm. Purple. April, 1948).

Several types are known on Bannu postal stationery, but this identical type has not come to light amongst them. The cancellation on the only known adhesive is indistinct but almost certainly Bannu.

H 193	279	1½as	£3

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT

DERA ISMAIL KHAN (Block letters with stop. Approximately 24×3 mm. Black. June 1948).

H 194	265	3ps	£2

MANZAI (Block letters. No stop. 23½×3¾ mm. Black. May 1948).

H195	265	3ps	£2
H196	267	9ps	£2

The 9ps value has been reported by Mr. Doubleday but his measurements are 20½×3½ mm.

TANK (Block letters with stop. Approximately 20½×3 mm.).

H197	270	2as	£2
H198	271	3as	£3

HAZARA DISTRICT

The Headquarter town of this District is Abbottabad.

MANSAHRA

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 18½×3½ mm. Black. January 1948).

All copies seen were used by the Brooke Bond Tea traveller from Mansahra (6th—27 Jan.) and also from Abbottabad (12th-13th Jan.).

H199	267	9ps	£2
H200	282	3ps/1¼as	£2.50

Type II (Block letters. with stop. 19¾ and 21¾×3¾ mm. With extra line after 'N'. 21¾×3¾ mm. Purple. January 1948).

This was used from the end of January until June 1948 in Mansahra, and the neighbourhood.

H201	266	½as	£1.50
H202	267	9ps	£1.50
H203	268	1as	£1.50
H204	269a	1½as	£1.50
H205	270	2as	£2
H206	273	4as	£3
H207	282	3ps/1¼as	£2

NAWANSHAHAR (Block letters. No stop. 20½×2½ mm. Black. April, 1948).

The ink is oily and stains the paper near the letters as in Multan and Hyderabad.

H208	266	½as	£2
H209	269a	1½as	£2

KOHAT DISTRICT

KOHAT (Block letters. No stop. 18¾/19½×2½/3mm. and 16×2 mm. Black. May 1948).

H210	265	3ps	£1
a.	Partly on postcard		£1.25
H211	268	1as	£2
H212	269a	1½as	£1.75

BRANCH OFFICE (Block letters. Colon. 18½×4mm. Black. May 1948).

Cancellation only shows "B. O." in upper segment and "KOHAT" (District) below.

H213	271	3as	£3

PESHAWAR DISTRICT

PESHAWAR

Both metal and rubber dies were used for handstamping. The metal dies were used in the Government Printing Press, the Post Office and the Treasury; the rubber dies were used in the Treasury alone.

The Government Printing Press.

See Chapter II, stamp No. 79.

The Post Office.

In February 1948 the Postmaster was faced with a grave shortage of stamps and requested the Government Press to overprint his stock of Indian stamps. The Press could not accept work without Government orders. Time was pressing so the Postmaster made five copper dies which he used in his own office.

The Treasury.

The Treasury was ordered to send complete sheets to the Government Press for overprinting, but was also supplied with dies for handstamping and instructed to use them on part sheets. The dies were :-

(a) A rubber die of sixteen to overprint a row at a time.
(b) Two single dies for use on odd stamps and booklets.

Area of Use.

The stamps from the metal dies were used throughout Peshawar District and except for the Government Printing Press overprint use elsewhere is due to casual carriage. The most usual cancellations are those of Peshawar including its sub-offices; Nowshera and Risalpur, but errors in violet are mainly from Jamrud.

The stamps from the rubber die of sixteen, were however, largely used in the area of the Khyber Pass (Landi Kotal and Jamrud), though some were used in Peshawar itself.

The above remarks are also generally applicable to the handstamps on Service stamps, with the noteworthy addition of Cherat for the rubber die of sixteen.

METAL DIES

The dies used in the Post Office and in the Treasury are similar and are therefore listed as one issue.

The five post office dies were made of copper and very poor worn impressions can be found. They were applied to current issues and the obsolescent 2½as. Transport (S. G. 252) and 3ps on 1¼as.

The Treasury dies were used on oddments and these were mainly obsolete stamps, including two values of King Edward VII. Treasury overprints can be found on current stamps also, especially the 6as, 8as and 12as values on which Post Office overprints are rare. Handstamping was much more careless in the Treasury than in the Post Office so most varieties are in the Treasury dies.

Since forgeries would be more lucrative on the 6as, 8as and 12as and the obsolete stamps a fuller description of the Treasury dies is desirable.

(a) 16×2mm. with small "N" usually imperfectly formed.
(b) 16¼×2mm. with a tall narrow "N".

Forgery.

This has been seen applied to the current values only. It is 16¼×2mm. and the "N" cannot be confused with either of the above. The foot of the right leg of the first "A" is short and usually with its foot bevelled off at the bottom right (probably a weakness developed at an early date).

In its most usual form the lettering is clear and distinct and it has been mistaken by some collectors for a machine print. It is, however, also known with a more fuzzy outline, presumably due to the nature of the ink, which also has a distinctive greenish hue. I am informed that it is also known in purple.

When an example has been found for comparison it is not normally necessary to measure it or examine the first "A" so minutely. The test of the overprint being over the cancellation (see Chapter X) and examination of 6as, or 8as stamps will assist in obtaining the copy for comparison.

Forged Cancellation.

A cancellation showing little except the outer ring and deeply impressed "48" is suspect. I have only seen it applied to genuine obsolete stamps.

Block letters. No stop. 15¼/16¼×2mm. February 1948.

Overprint in BLACK

Stamps of K. E. VII			
H214	119	3ps	£6
H215	150	1as	£7
Stamps of K.G. V			
	Watermark star (1911)		
H216	151	3ps	£3
H217	167	2as	£3
a.	Inverted		£3 .50
b.	Booklet pane of 4		£20
H218	171	2½as	£4 .50
H219	180	8as	£4 .50
H220	193	9ps/1as	£3 .50
H221	197	1as	£3 .50
H222	199	2½as	£3 .50
	Watermark Multiple star (1926)		
H223	201	3ps	£3
H224	203	1as	£3 .50

H225	207	2½as	£3 .50
a.	Inverted		£3 .75
H226	218	15Rs	£15
H227	219	25Rs	£20
	Inauguration of New Delhi		
H228	226	3ps	£2
a.	Inverted		£2 .50
	Inscribed Postage (1932)		
H229	234	1as	£4
	Stamps of K. G. VI		
H230	247	3ps	£3
H231	248	½as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2 .50
H232	250	1as	£1
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
b.	Booklet Pane of 4		£10
H233	252	2½as	£1
H234	265	3ps	20
a.	Inverted		£1
b.	Double		£1
c.	Pair, one without overprint		£1 .25
H235	266	½as	20
a.	Inverted		£1
b.	Pair, one without overprint		£1 .25
H236	267	9ps	75
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
H237	268	1as	25
a.	Inverted		£1
H238	269	1as 3ps	£3
a.	Inverted		£3 .50
H239	269a	1½as	25
H240	270	2as	40
H241	271	3as	50
H242	272	3½as	75
a.	Double		£1 .50
b.	Inverted		£1 .50
H243	273	4as	50
a.	Inverted		£1
H244	274	6as	£1 .25
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
H245	275	8as	£1 .25
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
b.	Double		£1 .50
H246	276	12as	£1 .50
a.	Inverted		£2
H247	277	14as	£3
a.	Inverted		£4
b.	Double		£5
H248	259	1Rs	£1
H249	260	2Rs	£2
a.	Inverted		£2 .50
H250	261	5Rs	£3
a.	Inverted		£3 .50

H 251	262	10Rs	£4
a.	Double		£6
H 252	264	25Rs	£7
H 253	282	3p/1½as	50
a.	Double		£1
b.	Inverted		£1
c.	One Double, one without overprint		£1.25
	Victory Issue.		
H 254	278	9ps	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.25
H 255	279	1½as	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.25
H 256	280	3½as	£1.25
a.	Inverted		£1.50
H 257	281	12as	£1.50
a.	Double		£2

Overprint in VIOLET (Error of Colour in Treasury Die only)

H 258	266	½as	£2
H 259	267	9ps	£2
H 260	268	1as	£2
H 261	273	4as	£2.50
H 262	275	8as	£3
a.	Inverted		£3.50
H 262b	282	3ps/1½as	£2

RUBBER DIES

The subtypes in the horizontal die of sixteen are very similar, the main varieties being lines from the edge of die around the "P" in No. 1 and a short tail to the "P" in No. 2 ; after No. 16 the sheet margin shows "P. . . .S". When used on double width stamps (2½as Transport, 14as and the Victory set) each stamp bears two overprints. In the rupee values each stamp normally shows part of two overprints, but can only show one if it falls centrally ; the gutter between panes should also show an overprint though no example has been seen.

Pairs of the rupee values have been seen with only two overprints whereas parts of three should appear ; this shows that a pair was chopped off the die of sixteen and impressed separately. Evidently two pairs were chopped off one being (1—2) and the other presumably (3—4) ; it is not (15—16). Use of a chopped off pair can also be shown in the long stamps with only one overprint, though only the 2½as has yet been seen. In the low values if two adjacent overprints are markedly out of alignment a chopped off pair must have been used.

Die of sixteen. Block letters. No stop. 13½/13½×2½/3 mm. March 1948.

The long stamps normally bear two overprints. Use of chopped off pair of dies add £1 extra.

Overprint in Violet

H 263	252	2½as	£3
H 264	266	½as	50
H 265	267	9ps	50

H 266	268	1as	50
a.	Inverted		£1
b.	Double, one inverted		£1
H 267	269a	1½as	50
H 268	270	2as	50
H 269	271	3as	75
H 270	272	3½as	£1
H 271	273	4as	75
H 272	274	6as	£1
H 273	275	8as	£1
H 274	276	12as	£1 .25
H 275	277	14as	£5
H 276	259	1Rs	£1 .50
H 277	260	2Rs	£2 .50
H 278	261	5Rs	£6
H 279	262	10Rs	£9
H 280	264	25Rs	£15
a.	Double, one inverted		£20
H 281	282	3ps/1¼as	75
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
	Victory Issue.		
H 282	278	9ps	£1 .50
H 283	279	1½as	£1 .25
H 284	281	12as	£2
	Overprint in Black.		
H 285	252	2½as	£3
H 286	265	3ps	75
H 287	266	½as	50
H 288	267	9ps	50
H 289	268	1as	50
H 290	269a	1½as	£1
a.	Blackish-Violet		50
H 291	270	2as	60
H 292	271	3as	75
H 293	272	3½as	£1
H 294	273	4as	50
H 295	274	6as	£1
H 296	275	8as	£1
H 297	276	12as	£1 .25
H 298	277	14as	£5
H 299	259	1Rs	£1 .50
H 300	260	2Rs	£4
H 301	261	5Rs	£6
H 302	262	10Rs	£9
H 303	264	25Rs	£20
H 304	282	3ps/1¼as	75
a.	Inverted		£1
	Victory Issue.		
H 305	279	9ps	£1 .50
H 306	280	1½as	£1 .25
H 307	282	12as	£2

CHARSADDA

Type I. (Block letters with stop. $19\frac{1}{2}\times3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and $20\frac{1}{4}\times3\frac{1}{4}$mm. Black. January 1948).

The longer overprint is also known used in Tangi with an earlier date by a Brooke Bond Tea traveller. However, the exact place of origin is undeterminate.

H308	265	3ps	£2
H309	266	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£2
H310	267	9ps	£2
H311	270	2as	£3
H312	262	10Rs	£10

The 10 Rs value has been reported by Mr. R. E. Doubleday.

Type II. (Block letters with stop. $18\times2\frac{3}{4}$mm. Purple. April 1948).

H313	268	1as	£2

TANGI

(Block letters. No stop. $22\times3\frac{1}{2}$mm. Black. May 1948).

H314	265	3ps	£2

The above type has been reported by Agha Faqir Hussain Zahid. This die has also been used on Postal Stationery.

NOWSHERA (Block letters. No stop. $17\frac{1}{4}/17\frac{3}{4}\times2\frac{1}{4}/2\frac{3}{4}$mm Purple. April 1948).

Nowshera and Risalpur normally used Peshawar metal handstamps. Distinctive dies were however applied in Nowshera sub-Treasury.

H315	265	3ps	£1.50
H316	266	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£1.50
H317	268	1as	£1.50

WAZIRISTAN

JANDOLA (Block letters with stop which sometimes does not print. Broken tail to "P" $20\frac{3}{4}\times3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Black. February 1948).

H318	268	1as	£2
H319	273	4as	£3

MIRANSHAH

Used Bannu Type II.

WANA (Block letters with stop which is not always impressed. $21\frac{3}{4}\times3\frac{3}{4}$mm. Black. June 1948).

H320	266	3ps	£2
H321	265	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£2

SIND

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

HYDERABAD (Block letters. No stop. 16½×2½mm. Black. March 1948).

I have seen four sheets of which one contained one double overprint and another one inverted; these are undoubtedly genuine errors, and should command a high price. Other doubles and inverteds appeared in blocks and in my personal opinion were made for philatelists (See Chapter XI); I have therefore not listed them.

H322	265	3ps	75
H323	266	½as	75
H324	267	9ps	75
H325	268	1as	75
H326	269a	1½as	75
H327	270	2as	75
H328	271	3as	£1
H329	272	3½as	£1
H330	273	4as	75
H331	282	3p/1½as	75
a.	Inverted		£1

The ink is oily and sometimes stains the paper around the letters. The same die is known used on postal stationery.

WEST KUCHA (Block letters. No stop. 12½×2mm. Black).

The die is the same as that used on Karachi postal stationery and Malir service. The surmise is that it was applied in error in Karachi to adhesives which were then despatched for use in a remote place.

H332	265	3ps	£2
H333	268	1as	£2
H334	273	4as	£3
H335	275	8as	£3.50

The 1as is known with a clear date of use 12-1-1948. It is not known whether this is the earliest date of issue.

KARACHI ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

KARACHI

I have seen three types fathered on Karachi on the strength of cancellations ending in 'CHI'. One was later identified as Naogaon in Rajshahi District, presumably used in Sailagachi; other post offices in East Pakistan, such as Badalgachi also end with 'CHI'. It is necessary to be careful before attributing a type to Karachi.

WEST PUNJAB

GUJRAT DISTRICT

KHARIAN (Block letters with stop 18×3 mm. Violet. February, 1948).

The die was used in the Post Office. A copy of 1as. 3ps. K.G. V was found by a philatelist whilst the stamps were still current; he at once went there, hence

the whole set is known except the 3½as and 15Rs. The stamps were also used in a number of other offices such as Sehna and Arah (not Ara which is in Jhelum District).

Stamp of K.G. V

H 336	235	1as 3ps	£2

Stamps of K.G. VI

H 337	265	3ps	75
H 338	266	½as	75
H 339	267	9ps	75
H 340	268	1as	75
H 341	269a	1½as	75
H 342	270	2as	75
H 343	271	3as	£1
H 344	273	4as	75
H 345	274	6as	£1
H 346	275	8as	£1.25
H 347	276	12as	£2
H 348	277	14as	£4
H 349	259	1Rs	£1.50
H 350	260	2Rs	£2.50
H 351	261	5Rs	£4
H 352	262	10Rs	£6
H 353	264	25Rs	£8
H 354	284	3ps/1½as	£1

MALAKWAL (Block letters. No stop. Rather crude 23×5½ mm. and a fairly good 23×5¾ mm. but with 'S' inverted. Black. May, 1948).

The Brooke Bond Tea traveller based on Malakwal carried these stamps to several neighbouring places in Jhelum and Sargodha as well as in Gujrat District. He also brought back a Pind Dadan Khan type with him to Malakwal. Mr. Adlam studied the official itineraries and fixed the type.

H 355	266	½as	£1.50
H 356	268	1as	£1.50

JHELUM DISTRICT

JHELUM (Block letters with stop. 19¾×3 mm. Black. April 1948).

Two copies of the 1½as value have been seen and the type has been confirmed on a 1½ as embossed envelope.

H 357	266	½as	£2
H 358	269a	1½as	£2

BAMLA (Block letters. Whether stop or no stop is indeterminate. 19¼×3¼ mm. Black. July, 1948).

H 359	271	3as	£3

CHAKWAL

Type I. (Block letters with line after N. 19½×3 mm. Violet. March 1948).

H 360	265	3ps	£1.50
H 360a	267	9ps	£2

Type II. (Block letters with stop. 17½×2¾ and no stop. 19/19½ and 20×3 mm. Black. March, 1948).

H 361	250	1as	£5
H 362	252	2½as	£5
H 363	265	3ps	£1.50
H 364	266	1½as	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£2
H 365	268	1as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.25
H 366	269a	1½as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.25
H 367	270	2as Inverted	£3
H 368	271	3as	£3
H 369	273	4as	£3
H 370	274	6as	£4
H 371	282	3ps/1½as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.50

It has been reported, that the ink used on the 3ps, ½as inverted, 1½as and 1½as inverted is a mixture of violet and black.

EXPERIMENTAL P.O.L 15?2 (Block letters. No stop. 21¼×3¼ mm. Black. June 1948).

H 372	265	3ps	£2

The only known copy is on an entire from the Muslim League at Natak.

KHEWRA (Block letters. No stop. Crude 'S' 19¾×3¾ mm. and fairly good 20½×5½ mm. Black. April, 1948).

H 373	266	½as	£2
H 374	267	9ps	£2
H 375	268	1as	£2

PINANWAL (Block letters with peculiar 'S'. No stop. 22½×4 mm. Black. May 1948).

The type is also known used in Ara (not Arah which is in Gujrat District). Both Pinanwal and Ara are Branch offices of Haranpur. The actual place of origin is indeterminate.

H 376	266	½as	£2

PIND DADAN KHAN (Block letters. No stop. Black, March 1948).

Nearly half as many dies have been seen as the stamps. Except in the very crude types it seems best to rely on the cancellation, but check that it is not a Malakwal (Gujrat District) or Khewra type.

Very crude uneven letters. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. and $20\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ mm.

Rather crude. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 4$, $19\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, $19\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ and $23 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Fairly good. 19×4 mm. and $23 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

H 377	265	3ps	£1.50
H 378	266	½as	£1.50
a.	Inverted.		£2
H 379	267	9ps	£2
H 380	268	1as	£1.50
H 381	269a	1½as	£2
H 382	270	2as	£2.50
H 383	271	3as	£3.50
H 384	273	4as	£5

LAHORE DISTRICT

The Chief Postmaster of Lahore tried to suppress handstamping of ordinary stamps (Appendix A 8). The effect seems to have worn out as the Allama Iqbal Road and the Moghalpura overprints appear to have been issued later.

ALLAMA IQBAL ROAD (Block letters. No stop. 17×4 mm. Purple. July 1948).

The appearance of obsolete stamps like the 9ps Victory from this post office had made Col. Martin suspect this issue to be doubtful. One cannot however convict this issue purely on this score.

H 385	252	2½as Transport	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.25
H 386	265	3ps	£1
H 387	259	1Rs	£1.25
H 388	260	2Rs	£2
H 389	261	5Rs	£3
H 390	278	9ps Victory	£1
H 391	282	3ps on 1as 3ps	£1

KASUR (Block letters with stop. $18\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Violet. January 1948).

H 392	265	3ps	£2
H 393	268	1as	£2
H 394	269a	1½as	£2
H 395	274	6as Double	£3

LAHORE SUB-OFFICE (Block letters. No stop. $20\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. with distinctive 'N'. Black).

Used in several post offices in Lahore by Brooke Bond Tea travellers ; the office of origin is indeterminate.

H 395a	265	3ps	£2
H 396	270	2as	£2

MOGHALPURA (Block letters. No stop. $13\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Grey or Black).

This is a suburb of Lahore. Suspicion was cast on this issue, as it appeared after the Chief Postmaster Lahore had repressed handstamping in April, 1948 (Appendix A8). The postmaster had got a friend in the Railway Workshops

(the largest in Pakistan) to make a steel die. This did not take the ink and the result was a pale grey overprint. He then tried to handstamp through typewriting carbon paper, but the results were most irregular. The Workshops then made a metal mask with regularly spaced apertures to enable the postmaster to space the handstamps correctly. Due to the use of the mask the handstamping is neat and regular.

Col. Martin came to the conclusion that this issue was philatelically inspired for the following reasons :

(a) They were issued after the orders of the Chief Postmaster Lahore suppressing handstamping.

(b) Inverted overprints are frequent.

(c) Nearly all used copies seen by Col. Martin were dated November 1948 which is late for handstamping.

(d) The more usual values are 6as, 8as, 12as, 14as and 3ps on 1½as which are not frequent in other issues.

(e) Col. Martin had seen a block of 9ps Service with an overprint in Red. Being a Post Office issue it is unusual to find it on Service stamps.

Mr. R.E. Doubleday has further investigated this issue and has come up with evidence that it is perfectly genuine. Writing in the July 21st 1961 issue of the 'Stamp Collecting Magazine' in his article 'Pakistan 1947—More Discoveries' he has observed as under :

"Further light appears now to have been shed on the overprints of this sub-office of Lahore. Thought by Col. Martin to have been made for philatelists it now appears that they were perfectly genuine in origin and came into being by order of the Moghalpura postmaster. The die supplied by the Treasury for that post office showed signs of wear almost at once and it was obvious that another one would be necessary. As the post office is situated within half a mile of the large railway workshops, it seemed quicker to have one made there. This was done and handstamping carried on.

It was intended at first to handstamp the Ordinary stamps in black and the Service in red, but this proved unsatisfactory as the red did not show up sufficiently on the Service stamps and was discontinued after a day or so. These red overprints would appear, therefore, to be rarities.

This information, given to me by Mrs. E.G. Earl, through whose hands has passed a goodly portion of the collection of a gentleman formerly on the Railway Executive staff, is substantially verified by a great friend of his who was with him in Lahore.

I believe these stamps were formerly in bad odour—and quite rightly so from the information then available—largely for this reason. The 'colony' or housing estate associated with the Railway workshops is quite close to the Moghalpura Post Office. The postmaster subsequently invited all who had any unoverprinted stamps, either Ordinary or Service to bring them in to be handstamped. These included several values of King George V."

Col. Martin had himself observed that although the Chief Postmaster had issued orders in April suppressing handstamping, the effect may however have worn out later.

The frequency of errors in this issue cannot convict it. At best it is indicative of a lack of care in executing the work. Lahore was right on the border and had been one of the main points of entry for the refugees fleeing from India. Conditions were thus far from ideal.

Finally Mr. Doubleday has given a plausible explanation for the Post Office die being applied to Service stamps and the red overprints on Service stamps.

In the light of the above the issue appears to be quite genuine and both the Ordinary and Service issues are being listed.

Overprint in GREY/BLACK

Stamps of KG V

H 397	151	3ps	£2
H 398	201	3ps	£2
H 399	235	1¼as	£2

Stamps of KG VI

H 400	247	3ps	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.25
b.	Pair, one omitted.		£1.50
H 401	248	½as	£1
H 402	250	1as	£1
H 403	265	3ps	20
H 404	266	½as	20
H 405	267	9ps	50
a.	Inverted		75
b.	Double		75
c.	Pair—one omitted.		£1
H 406	268	1as	25
a	Pair—one omitted.		50
H 407	269	1as 3ps	£1.50
a.	Double, one inverted.		£1.75
H 408	269a	1½as	25
H 409	274	6as	£1
a.	Pair, one omitted.		£1.50
H 410	275	8as	£1
H 411	276	12as	£1.25
a.	Inverted		£1.50
H 412	277	14as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.25
H 413	278	9ps	75
a.	Inverted		£1
H 414	279	1½as	75
H 415	280	3½as	£1
H 416	282	3ps on 1as 3ps	75
a.	Inverted		£1
b.	Double		£1
c.	Pair, one omitted.		£1.25

LYALLPUR

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 14×2 mm. 13th January, 1948).

This is the same type as that used later for the Service overprint and is therefore a Treasury issue. It is rare and was apparently quickly stopped.

Overprint in PURPLE.

H 417	267	9ps	£2
H 418	268	1as	£2
a.	Double.		£2 .50
H 419	276	12as	£7

Overprint in BLACK

H 420	265	3ps	£2
H 421	266	½as	£2
H 422	267	9ps	£2
H 423	268	1as	£2

Type II (Block letters. Black. January 1948).

This Post Office issue followed within a week of Type I, hence the need was probably urgent. The numerous dies and impressions are often faint especially with regard to the stop. Great reliance has therefore to be placed on the cancellation ; note that if it commences with 'LY' it must be Lyallpur.

With stop. 18½ × 3 mm., 21 × 3½ mm. and 23 × 3½ mm.

No stop. 18¾ × 3½ mm., 20 × 3 mm., 21 × 3¾ mm. and 24 × 3¼ mm.

The size 23 × 3½ mm. with stop is known straight and with a slight curve upwards and also downwards ; this may be due to the loosening and re-affixing a single die (see Rawalpindi II).

H 424	265	3ps	£1
H 425	266	½as	£1
a.	Inverted		£2
b.	Double		£2
H 426	267	9ps	£1 .50
a.	Inverted		£3
H 427	268	1as	£1
H 428	269a	1½as	£1 .25
H 429	270	2as	£1 .25
H 430	271	3as	£2
H 431	282	3ps/1¼as	£1 .25
H 432	262	10Rs	£10

Overprint in PURPLE

H 433	268	1as	£3

CHINIOT (Block letters. No stop. 18¼ × 2¼ and 27 × 3¾ mm. Black. March 1948).

Two registered covers have been seen with markedly different size of handstamps one so large that it may well have been intended for use on money orders. In both cases the stamps overprinted are the 1as 3ps which has not been recorded handstamped elsewhere. Its rarity is readily understandable for when the postal rate was raised to 1½as stocks of the 1as 3ps were surcharged '3 Pies'. Isolated pockets of the 1as 3ps may, however, have been overlooked, though Chiniot, Peshawar and the Hybrid Prints are the only instances which have yet come to light. Some covers have recently been seen showing the smaller of the two types used in Lyallpur City and the larger used in Lyallpur. The stamps used in Chiniot may have been sent there officially from Lyallpur or brought there by some individual. Why the Chiniot covers are both 1as 3ps whilst none of the other covers bear this value is rather a mystery.

H 434	269	1as 3ps	£15

SAMUNDRI (Block letters. No stop. Rather crude 20¾×4 mm. BLACK. April 1948).

H 435	265	3ps	£2
H 436	266	½as	£2

TARIQABAD (Block letters. No stop. 14½×2 mm. BLACK).

I saw this in another collection in 1948 and have been unable to re-examine it. It may be Lyallpur Type I.

H 437	267	9ps.	£2

TOBA TEK SINGH (Block letters. 18×2½ mm. With stop. PURPLE).

Mr. Doubleday has reported this type. It is another case from Lyallpur District of a Treasury Issue known used on Service and now on Ordinary. It is also known used on postal stationery.

H 438	268	1as	£2
H 439	271	3as	£3

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

MONTGOMERY (Block letters with stop. 20¼×3 mm. PURPLE. September 1948).

Only one copy is known and it is used late. The overprint is "Southern type" (See Bahawalpur State). It may well be an instance of casual carriage from an unknown place.

H 440	265	3ps	£2
H 440a	269a	1½as	£2

CHICHAWATNI (Block letters with stop. About 23×3½ mm. BLACK. April 1948)

The "I" is not short as in Multan Type II.

H 441	265	3ps	£2

MULTAN

Type I (Serif letters. No stop. 18×3 mm. Black. February 1948).

This was chronicled in Gibbons Stamp Monthly in April, 1948 so presumably dates from January or February.

H 442	265	3ps	£2
H 443	266	½as	£2
H 444	267	9ps	£2
H 445	269a	1½as inverted	£2
H 446	273	4as	£2.50
H 447	259	1Rs	£5
H 448	260	2Rs	£6

Mr. Doubleday has reported SG 260, 2Rs. Block letters. No stop. Reasonably clear impression 18×3 mm. This handstamp has been seen used, TEL at MIAN CHANNU 3-3-48 and used MO at Multan 4-2-48. The Multan Type I mentioned above states serifed letters but the measurements are the same.

Type II (Block letters with stop. Black).

(a) Clear impression 23×3½ mm. Short I, March 1948.

(b) Ink usually oily and stains the stamp. 20½×3 mm. The shape of the 'K' and 'T' and the break in the top of 'S' are distinctive. April 1948.

H 449	235	1as 3ps KG V	£10
H 450	265	3ps	£1
H 451	266	½as	£1
H 452	267	9ps	£1 .25
H 453	268	1as	£1
H 454	269a	1½as	£1
H 455	270	2as	£2
H 456	271	3as	£2 .50

The 1as 3ps KG V is a rarity. Clearly post-marked 6-5-1948 and used at Narainsingh Street Multan, it has been reported by Mr. Doubleday.

KARAMPUR (Block letters. No stop. 18½×3¼ mm. Black. April, 1948).

This is also known as Jalalpur Pirwala. The place of origin is indeterminate but Karampur is a shorter word. The ink is oily but the die is not a Multan size.

H 457	266	½as	£2
H 458	267	9ps	£2
H 459	268	1as	£2

KHANEWAL (Block letters. With Stop. 23¾×3¾ mm. Black. April 1948).

H 460	265	3ps	£2

LODHRAN (Block letters. No stop. 17¾×2¾ mm. Bright Blue. April 1948).

Note the bright blue colour. Several examples are known from Lodhran. It was also used in Acha Khur.

H 461	266	½as	£2
H 462	267	9ps	£2
H 463	268	1as	£2

SHUJABAD (Block letters with stop 19¾× about 3 mm. Purple. March 1948).

'Southern type' (see Bahawalpur State). The height is difficult to measure since the bottom of several letters fail to print in the copies seen.

H 464	265	3ps	£2
H 465	266	½as	£2
H 466	267	9ps	£2
H 467	268	1as	£2
H 468	269a	1½as	£2
H 469	270	2as	£2 .50

VIHARI (Block letters. No stop. 18¼×3¼ mm. Pale-blue. January 1948).

H 470	265	3ps	£2
H 471	266	½as	£2
H 472	267	9ps	£2
H 473	268	1as	£2

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT

MUZAFFARGARH

Type I (Block letters with stop. $18\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Black. The corner of the 'N' is bevelled off to make room for the stop. Also Block letters. No stop. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Black. January 1948).

H 474	266	½as	£2
H 475	267	9ps	£2
H 476	268	1as	£2
H 477	261	5Rs	£7
H 478	262	10Rs	£10

The earliest Muzaffargarh hand stamp recorded is 29-12-1947.

The earliest recorded hand stamp is of Muscat 20-12-47.

Type II (Block letters. With or without stop. $21\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Violet).

Reported from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir.

H 479	265	3ps	£2
H 480	268	1as	£2

GHAZI GHAT (Block letters with stop. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. Purple. April, 1948).

'Southern Type' (See Bahawalpur State).

H 481	265	3ps	£1.50

KOT ADU

Type I (Block letters. No stop. $20 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Purple) Post Office issue.

H 482	268	1as	£2

Type II (Block letters with raised stop 18×3 mm).
Treasury issue also seen on a Service stamp.

H 483 (Purple)	266	½as	£2
H 484 (Black)	268	1as	£2

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT

RAWALPINDI

The Head Postmaster of Peshawar was transferred to Rawalpindi at the end of March 1948. He had heard that a shortage of stamps was impending and brought two new copper dies with him from Peshawar. The shortage is confirmed by my finding on about 1st April less than five rupees worth of stamps in stock at the Army Headquarters Post Office ; some smaller post offices in Rawalpindi also used their own dies in April. Rawalpindi handstamps were officially sent to Gujar Khan at the end of May.

For the main outlines I am indebted to Mr. Quettawala. I was unfortunately on tour in East Pakistan for most of April, and incidentally found no local overprints whilst there.

TYPE I (Copper dies—'the small green'. 15¾ and 16¼ × 1¾mm).

The handstamps are in green whilst those from Peshawar are in black. The two dies were not attached to holders and the use of small bits of metal proved slow and tiring. They were accordingly quickly replaced by Type II.

H 485	265	3ps	£2
H 486	269a	1½as	£2
H 487	271	3as	£4
H 488	272	3½as	£4
H 489	273	4as	£4
H 490	274	6as	£4 .50
H 491	275	8as	£5
H 492	276	12as	£10
H 493	277	14as	£12
H 494	259	1Rs	£8
H 495	282	3ps/1¼as	£2
Victory Issue			
H 496	278	9ps	£3
H 497	279	1½as	£3
H 498	280	3½as	£6
H 499	281	12as	£10

Note : These dies were used in green and purple on postal stationery.

TYPE II (Rubber die. Block letters. 17¾/18½ × 2¼/2½ mm. With or without stop, either straight or curved. In shades of black, blue, green or purple. April 1948).

This die was initially applied in black and is usually in square brackets due to the end of the die showing. These brackets then disappear, but the adhesion of the rubber to its holder also became defective. It periodically became loose and was stuck down, often with distortion. The same die therefore exists in ten states.

BLACK OR BLUISH BLACK

H 500	266	½as	£1.50
H 501	268	1as	£1.50
a	Inverted		£2.50
H 502	269a	1½as	£1.50
a	Inverted		£2.50
H 503	270	2as	£1.50
a	Inverted		£2.50
H 504	271	3as	£2
H 505	273	4as	£1.50
H 506	274	6as	£4
H 507	275	8as	£3
H 508	282	3ps/1¼as	£1

GREEN OR BLUE
(Shades deep to pale)

H 509	265	3ps	75
H 510	267	9ps	£1
H 511	268	1as	75
H 512	269a	1½as	75
a	Double		£2
H 513	270	2as	£1

H 514	272	3½as	£3
H 515	275	8as	£4
H 516	277	14as	£6
H 517	282	3ps/1¼as	£3
PURPLE			
H 518	265	3ps	£1.50
H 519	267	9ps	£1.50
H 520	268	1as	50
H 521	269a	1½as	50
H 522	270	2as	75
a.	Double		£1.50
H 523	282	3ps/1¼as	£1.25

Note : Initially it was believed that this die was not used on postal stationery. Agha Faqir Hussain Zahid has reported that this die was used on postal stationery during August 1948 in the City of Rawalpindi.

The varieties of the die originally caused much confusion, and some were erroneously assigned to certain sub-offices.

1. BLACK (a) 18½×2½ mm. With stop. Usually in square brackets.
2. GREEN/BLUE (b) 17¾×2½ mm in a slight curve, sometimes with minute stop.
   (c) 18½×2½ mm. With stop. Slight distortion of (a).
   (d) 18¼×2½ mm. Whether stop or no stop is unknown.
3. PURPLE (e) 17¾×2½ mm. Stop.
   (f) 18×2¾ mm. Stop, in a slight curve and with double initial stroke of first 'A'.
   (g) 17¾×2½ mm. No stop.
   (h) 18¼×2¾ mm. No stop. In a slight curve but in three sub-varieties,
      (i) distinct.
      (ii) foot of 'P' missing.
      (iii) 'P' altogether missing, top of 'AK' absent and line after 'N'.

Type III. (Serif letters. No stop. 15/16×2 mm. Purple).

This type was prepared for use but not issued. Handstamped by the Treasury with the serif letters of the Service handstamp.

KG V			
H 524	218	15Rs	£25
KG VI			
H 525	252	2½as	£5
H 526	265	3ps	£1
H 527	266	½as	£1
H 528	267	9ps	£1
H 529	268	1as	£1
H 530	269a	1½as	£1.50

H 531	270	2as	£1 .50
H 532	271	3as	£2
H 533	272	3½as	£3
a.	Inverted		£5
H 534	273	4as	£2
H 535	274	6as	£2 .50
H 536	275	8as	£3
H 537	276	12as	£5
H 538	259	1Rs	£2
H 539	260	2Rs	£4
H 540	261	5Rs	£7
H 541	262	10Rs	£12
H 542	282	3ps/1¼as	£2
VICTORY ISSUE			
H 543	278	9ps	£2
a.	Inverted		£3
H 544	279	1½as	£3

TYPE IV (Block letters. 27/29×4½ mm. PURPLE).

This new type has been reported by Agha Faqir Hussain Zahid used in March/April, 1948. It has also been seen in the collection of Mr. F. Qadir. It is known used on postal stationery.

H 545	265	3ps	£2

Forgery (Similar to Type III).

All copies seen of the forgery are on used stamps whereas the genuine were never issued. The forgery was evidently in imitation of the Service stamps, although it has only been seen on Ordinary stamps. The measurements are correct, but the letters are too heavy and the spacing between the letters is too small. The serifs, especially of the "P" are also not as pronounced as in the genuine die.

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, RAWALPINDI (Neat block letters. No stop. 18×3 mm. PURPLE. April 1948).

H 546	267	9ps	£2
H 547	270	2as	£2

GUJAR KHAN (Serif letters. No stop. 16×2 mm BLACK. June 1948).

This is in the serif letters of the Rawalpindi Service but in black. It must be a Treasury issue, perhaps from the Sub-Treasury at Gujar Khan. All copies seen were used by the Gujar Khan traveller of Brooke Bond Tea who had been using Rawalpindi Type II purple in May and switched to these for letters on the 1st, 3rd and 8th June.

H 548	266	½as	£2
H 549	267	9ps	£2

RAWALPINDI CITY (Block letters with stop. 17¾×2¼ mm. BLUE).

This is known, though rarely, in green, blue and purple used on postal stationery in February and March, 1948.

H 550	268	1as	£2
H 551	274	6as	£4

SAIDPURI ROAD (Rawalpindi) (Serif letters, sloping. No stop. 16¾×2¼ mm. PURPLE. April 1948).

H 552	266	½as	£2
H 553	268	1as	£2
H 554	273	4as	£3

SHAHPUR DISTRICT

SARGODHA (The Headquarter town)

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 16¾×3¼ mm. Bright Blue or Violet).

H 555	265	3ps	£2
H 556	266	½as	£2
H 557	268	1as	£2
H 558	269a	1½as	£2
H 559	272	3½as	£3
H 560	273	4as	£3
a.	Inverted		£3.50
b.	Double		£3.50
H 561	280	3½as Victory	£2

Type II (Block letters. No stop. Crude and "S" inverted. 19¼×3½ mm. BLACK. May 1948).

H 562	266	½as	£2

Type III (Block letters. No stop. 21¾×3¾ mm. BLACK. April 1948).

Known in two states both confirmed, the second with a foreign body deforming the 'S' and giving a line before it.

Note : No cancellation is clear and the origin is rather doubtful.

H 563	262	10Rs	£12

Type IV (Block letters. Pale Violet 18½×3 mm. With stop).
This new type has been reported by Mr. Doubleday.

H 564	265	3ps	£2
H 565	268	1as	£2
H 566	273	4as	£3

SIALKOT DISTRICT

SIALKOT

Type I (Serif letters. No stop. 21½×3 mm. Purple. June 1948).

Treasury issue, also known on Service stamps. The thinner 'S' distinguishes this at a glance from the Quetta high value overprint.

H 566a	265	3ps	£2
H 567	267	9ps	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.50
H 568	273	4as	£2.50
H 569	275	8as	£3
H 570	277	14as	£4
H 571	260	2Rs	£4

Victory Issue.

H 572	278	9ps	£3
H 573	279	1½as	£3

Type II (Block letters with stop. 23¾×3½ mm. BLACK. February 1948).

Probably a Post Office issue. Used Sialkot Cantonment.

H 574	267	9ps	£2

Type III (Serif letters. No stop. Black. 20½/21×3 mm.).

H 575	266	½as	£2

This handstamp is slightly curved and examples seen were used at Sialkot City.

BADOMALI (Block letters with stop. 18¾×3¼ mm. Purple. February 1948).

Similar to 'Southern Type' (see Bahawalpur State).

Badomali is a branch of Sialkot Head Office.

H 576	267	9ps	£2
H 577	268	1as	£2
H 578	269a	1½as	£2
H 579	270	2as	£3

Mr. R.E. Doubleday has reported the above 2as used on piece with 2×½as stamps. The handstamp on the ½as is black, blurred and rather difficult to measure but he feels that the size and formation is approximately the same as the purple. This piece has been used at Badomali on 8-4-1948. The 2as×2 and 9ps are also known used on piece post marked Badomali dated 27 illegible—1948. The 1½as×2 is known on piece but the post-mark is illegible.

DASKA

(Block letters with stop. 18¾×3¼ mm. and 19¼×3½ mm. May 1948).

One type is similar to the 'Southern Type' and only differs from Badomali in minute details, the other is distinctive.

Overprint in PURPLE

H 580	265	3ps	£2
H 581	266	½as	£2
H 582	267	9ps	£2
H 583	268	1as	£2
a.	Double		£3
H 584	270	2as	£2.50
a.	Inverted		£4
H 585	273	4as	£4

Overprint in BLACK (18¾×3½ mm.)

H 586	266	½as	£2
H 587	268	1as	£2
H 588	270	2as	£2.50
H 589	271	3as	£3
H 590	259	1Rs	£6

NAROWAL

Type I (Block letters with stop. 18½×3 mm. and 19×3 mm. January 1948).

Overprint in PURPLE

H 591	266	½as	£2
H 591a	267	9ps	£2
H 592	268	1as	£2

Overprint in BLACK

H 593	265	3ps	£2
H 594	270	2as	£2

Type II (Block letters. No stop. PAKISTAN with brackets and nearly always with a heavy bar over it from the edge of the die. 24¼×3¾ mm. Purple. April 1948).

H 595	265	3ps	£1.50
H 596	267	9ps	£2
a.	Inverted		£3
H 597	268	1as	£1.50
H 598	269a	1½as	£1.50
H 599	270	2as	£2
H 600	271	3as	£3

SHAKARGARH (Block letters with stop. 18½/19½×2½/3 mm. January 1948).

This tehsil of Gurdaspur District went on partition to Pakistan, and the remainder went to India. It was then incorporated with Sialkot District. The stamps were used in several places in the tehsil, probably in all.

Overprint in BLACK (19½×2½ mm.)

H 601	282	3ps/1½as	£2

Overprint in BLUE or BLUE GREEN

H 602	268	1as	£1.25
a.	Inverted		£2
H 603	269a	1½as	£1.25
H 604	270	2as	£1.50
H 605	271	3as	£2.50
H 606	273	4as	£2

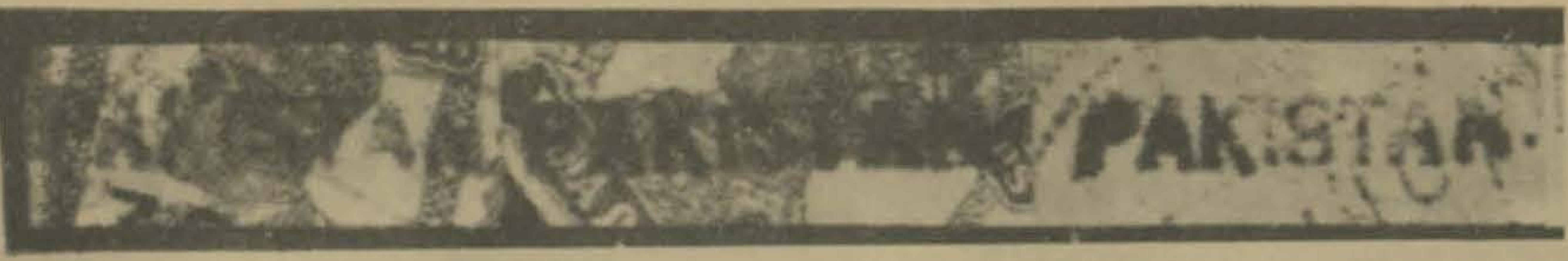
ORIGIN UNKNOWN

The following have some clues regarding provenance, some others which are certainly genuine are also included in the Identification Tables of Appendix 'D'.

EAST PAKISTAN (?)

(Serif letters. No stop. 16½×4 mm. Black).

Found in a lot all others of which were from East Pakistan. Cancellation—Calcutta Delivery.



Bahawalnagar Harunabad Rahim Yar Khan



Baghdad-ul-Jadid



Bahawalpur State Issue



Quetta

Block $12\frac{1}{2}/13 \times 2$mm.



Quetta

Serifs $21 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$mm.



Quetta

Block Double



Santahar Chaktai I Khemirdiar



Chaktai II



Chaktai Bogus 16×1mm.



Feni



Tangail



Pabna East I
$15\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$mm.



Pabna East I Applied Diagonally



Pabna East II



Pabna East II

Pabna East II
$19 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$mm.

Naogaon



Muscat

Bannu I



Manzai — Kohat $18\frac{3}{4}/19\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}/3$mm. — Kohat Branch Office



Mansahra II



Nawanshahr



Bannu II $21\frac{3}{4} \times 3$mm.



Charsadda I $20\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$mm.



Nowshera

Peshawar Treasury Dies



Small "N" — Small "N" Worn — Tall "N"



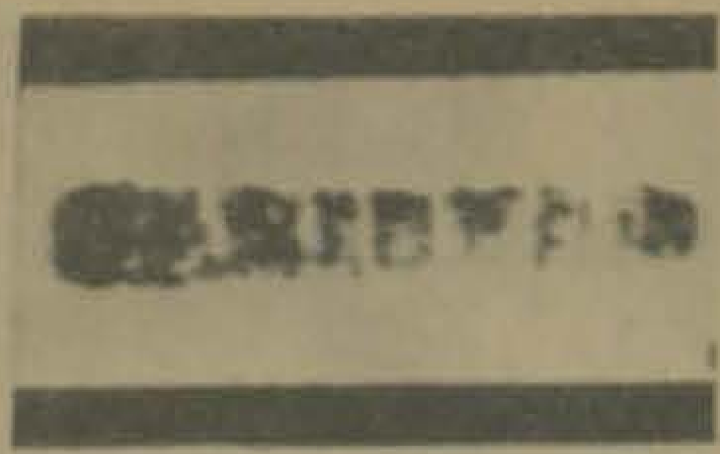
Treasury Die Forgery



Charsadda II



Peshawar Post Office Early



Peshawar Post Office Worn



Peshawar Rubber Die I



Peshawar Rubber Die 2



Jandola

Note :- The Peshawar Treasury Dies and Peshawar Rubber Dies are also found on Service Stamps.



Hyderabad



West Kucha



Kharian Malakwal Jhelum



Chakwal II

17½ × 2¾mm.



Pind Dadan Khan

20¼ × 4mm.



Pind Dadan Khan

28 × 6mm.



Pind Dadan Khan

Crude Letters



Pinawal



Allama Iqbal Road



Kasur



Lahore

Sub-office



Lyallpur I

14 × 2mm.



Lyallpur II

18½ × 3mm.



Lyallpur II

19 × 3¼mm.



Lyallyur II

20 × 3mm.



Lyallpur II

21 × 3½mm.



Lyallpur II

24 × 3¼mm.



Chiniot



Samundri



Montgomery



Multan II

$20 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$mm.



Multan I

18×3mm.



Multan II

$23 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$mm.



Vihari



Shujabad



Karampur



Lodhran



Ghazighat



Muzaffargarh

Type I

$18\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$mm.



Muzaffargarh II

$21\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$mm.



Rawalpindi

Type III

$15/16 \times 2$mm.



Rawalpindi

Type IV

$27/29 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$mm.

WEST PAKISTAN (?)

(Block letters. Extra line after 'N'. $20\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Purple).

Thought by Mr. Zahid to be from the Charsadda area. Cancellation—Camp P.O.

M . . . . ALI

(Block letters with stop. $19\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Purple).

The middle of the cancellation is missing. Six Post offices commence with 'M' and end with 'ALI'. Of these Mirali, Mianwali and Mochiwali seem too short. The choice lies between Maknanwali (Gujrat), Mahmunwali (Sheikhupura) and Mitranwali (Sialkot).

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CHAPTER VI

Handstamps on Service Stamps

ARRANGEMENT. For reasons given below LAHORE is placed first; all other places are in alphabetical order of Provinces, States etc., and then of Districts within each Province. Within Districts the Headquarters town is placed first.

The system of Measurement is summarised in the opening sentences of Appendix D. Prices are for good copies, either mint or used off piece, with clear impressions. See Appendix C.

Check List Numbering : See page X.

Handstamps on Service stamps differ from those on Ordinary stamps in two respects :—

(a) Service stamps are not distributed by post offices and there are therefore no post office issues.

(b) Both official transfer and casual carriage are more frequent and therefore apt to cause greater difficulties.

Since there are no post office issues, handstamping was carried out by the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. In Rawalpindi the Treasury arranged with two major users to apply the dies themselves. Such official farming out of the work also probably occurred elsewhere. In some cases users were probably caught with Indian stamps which they had failed to exchange for Pakistan stamps by due date ; the easiest way out of the difficulty was to overprint the stamps themselves (see Bahawalpur State in Chapter III).

Official transfer of handstamps on Ordinary stamps was confined to District limits, the Head Postmaster feeding his subordinates with stamps. In Service stamps transfers transgressed even Provincial boundaries, thus Rawalpindi (West Punjab) apparently at one time supplied Risalpur (N.W.F.P).

The wide use of Lahore stamps in other Districts of the West Punjab is of great importance and arose directly out of orders given by the West Punjab Government.

23rd Jan : 1948	Treasuries were ordered to send stamps to Lahore for overprinting and return (Appdx. A5).
7th Feb : 1948	Lahore was ordered to overprint by handstamping (Appdx. A7).
11th Mar : 1948	Other Treasuries were ordered to handstamp locally (Appdx A6).
May : 1948	Lahore machine printing commenced.

Owing to the prevailing difficult conditions, outlined in Chapter I, some Treasuries between 23rd January and 11th March had sent their stamps, in full or in part, to Lahore for overprinting ; others had not.

The stamps returned by Lahore to other Treasuries before May would be handstamped, those returned later would be machine printed. Presumably priority was given to the Districts where the urgency to replenish stocks was greatest, hence Lahore handstamps were widely used in Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujranwala, Jhang, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh Districts.

In addition to official transfers, casual carriage was considerable. Most civilian offices were static, but many military units were highly mobile, and irrigation officers are often on tour with some staff. Military movements occur over Provincial boundaries and areas of canal responsibility are independent of Districts.

Users of Service stamps replenish stocks monthly and thus hold in stock larger quantities than normal for users of Ordinary stamps. Dispersal of handstamps far from their place of origin is thus common. Even static users may use stamps originally issued far afield, having absorbed stocks of stamps brought back to headquarters by military detachments or officers returning from tour.

In my experience the handstamps most affected are those of Lahore and Peshawar. Peshawar handstamps are recognisable at a glance, but those of Lahore are not.

Owing to extensive official transfer of Lahore handstamps within the Province, and casual carriage throughout West Pakistan, the first essential with Service handstamps is to determine that they are NOT Lahore.

Twenty dies were used in Lahore and to emphasise their importance they are placed first.

Relative scarcity.

As stated in Chapter II probably under 1½% of the Service stamps overprinted "PAKISTAN" are Handstamped or Typed. Over half of these are from Lahore and over a quarter from Peshawar, Abbottabad and Rawalpindi combined. This leaves about a fifth for other places, of which Campbellpore, Lyallpur and Montgomery account for about a quarter each. The final 5% may be roughly assigned at 4% handstamps from other places and 1% typed.

To put this in perspective, out of a thousand Service overprints about fifteen are handstamped (eight of them in Lahore), but only about one in seven thousand is typed.

* * * *

LAHORE

THE DIES

Overprint in BLACK

No stop :	18½ × 3¼ mm.	
	19 × 3¼ mm.	
	19½ × 3¾ mm.	
	20 × 4 mm.	Curved.
	20½ × 4 mm.	
	20¾ × 4 mm.	Cigar shaped.
	21¼ × 4 mm.	
With stop :	18½ × 3 mm.	Stop raised and joined to "N".
	18½ × 3 mm.	
	18¾ × 3¼ mm.	"P" broken.

	$18\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	Letters well formed, small stop, "P" sloping.
	$18\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.	Letters well formed, small stop, "P" upright.

Overprint in PURPLE

No stop :	$18\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	
	$20\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ mm.	
With stop :	$18\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	Colon.
	$18\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	Small stop.
	$18\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ mm	Vertical line after "N".
	$18\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ mm.	Large stop.
	$18\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm.	"P" $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm., "AN" $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

In addition to the issue of these Lahore handstamps to several Districts in the West Punjab, one instance of carriage by the user is worth recording owing to its intense human interest. A transit camp was opened in Lahore for the receipt and distribution of small parties of troops returning from India. Due to the Punjab disorders (see Chapter I) the border was ultimately closed and the transit camp moved to Karachi ; the Indian camp was moved to near Bombay. "Land Cross" in the Punjab thus became "Sea Cross" between Karachi and Bombay. The Lahore handstamps taken by the transit camp to Karachi were used in the docks at Keamari, but sometimes in the G.P.O.

The earliest dates of Lahore handstamps are 15th February in black and 16th February, in purple, hence production was simultaneous. The purple handstamps are usually clearer, ink specially made for stamping pads being used. The black ink was often any old rubbish. I have heard that even writing ink was used so it is not surprising that some of the handstamps are virtually illegible. No instance has been seen of the same die being used in both colours, probably the two colours were used in different rooms. The handstamping was careful, only about six stamps per thousand being inverted or showing other errors.

Mr. Hicks was informed by the Officer in Charge that stamps of King George V and King Edward VII had been overprinted, and he thought some of Queen Victoria also (Philatelic Journal of India, July 1948). Two values of K.E. VII have been seen used by the Education Department.

LAHORE

Overprint in BLACK

Stamps of KG V

S 1	080	1as	£5
S 2	083	2as	£6
S 3	0109	3ps	£4
S 4	0112	2as	£6
S 5	0115	8as	£8
S 6	0116	12as	£10
S 7	0117	1Rs	£12
S 8	0126	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£4
S 9	0127a	1as	£4
S 10	0128	$1\frac{1}{4}$as	£8
S 11	0130	2as	£5

S 12	0132	4as	£5 .50	
S 13	0142	1as/1¼as	£6	

Stamps of KG VI

S 14	0136	9ps	£4	
S 15	0137	1as	£4	
S 16	0143	3ps		15
a.	Double		£1	
S 17	0144	½as brown	£3	
S 18	0144a	½as		15
a.	Double		£1 .50	
S 19	0145	9ps		50
S 20	0146	1as		15
a.	Treble		£1 .50	
b.	Pair—one without overprint		£1 .75	
c.	Inverted		£1 .50	
S 21	0146a	1¼as	£3	
S 22	0146b	1½as		15
a.	Inverted		£1 .50	
b.	Handstamp on Nasik Print		£5	
S 23	0147	2as		20
a.	Double		£3	
S 24	0148	2½as	£1 .50	
S 25	0149	4as		25
a.	Double		£4	
S 26	0150	8as		75
S 27	0138	1Rs	£1 .50	
S 28	0139	2Rs	£4	
S 29	0140	5Rs	£6	

Overprint in PURPLE

Stamps of KE VII

S 30	060	4as	£7	
S 31	069	5Rs	£12	

Stamps of KG V

S 32	0109	3ps	£3 .50	
S 33	0128	1as 3ps	£6	
a.	Setenant—Pair, one with violet and one with black overprint.		£35	
S 34	0129	2as	£3 .50	
S 35	0131	2½as	£3 .50	
S 36	0115	8as	£4	
S 37	0116	12as	£6	
S 38	0120	10Rs	£15	

Stamps of KG VI

S 39	0135	½as	£4	
S 40	0137	1as	£4	
S 41	0143	3ps		15
a.	Double		£2	
S 42	0144	½as Brown	£3	
S 43	0144a	½as		15
a.	Inverted		£3	

b.	Double		£3
c.	Pair one without overprint		£3 .50
S 44	0145	9ps	50
S 45	0146	1as	15
a.	Inverted		£3
S 46	0146a	1as 3ps	£2
S 47	0146b	1½as	15
a.	Inverted		£3
b.	Double		£3
c.	Treble		£3
S 48	0147	2as	25
S 49	0148	2½as	£1
a.	Inverted		£5
b.	Double		£5
c.	Pair, one without overprint		£7
S 50	0149	4as	25
a.	Double		£5
S 51	0150	8as	75
S 52	0138	1Rs	£1 .50
S 53	0139	2Rs	£4
a.	Handstamp on Nasik Print		£10
S 54	0141	10Rs	£6

For stamps used elsewhere add a premium of 20% (minimum price £0.50).

Colonel Martin has stated that "no instance has been recorded of the same die being used in both colours, probably the two colours were used in different rooms". A pane of eighty stamps of KGV 1as 3ps (S 33a) was discovered in the stock of a Lahore dealer showing both the black and the violet colours used setenant with the same die. The Pane (illustrated) has since been divided.

AZAD KASHMIR

GILGIT (Block letters. No stop. 17×2½ mm. Violet. March 1948).

These are rare items and very little information about them is available. Before Partition Gilgit, Skardu and Chilas, which are 13000 to 15000 feet above sea-level were administered by separate Political Agents. After 1947, a Chief Political Agent was appointed at Gilgit and two Assistant Political Agents under him at Skardu and Chilas. Three identical seals or handstamps 17×2½ mm. were prepared and one each was sent from Gilgit to Skardu and Chilas. All three are listed as one type.

These have been seen used with dates from March, 1948 to 12 June, 1949 mostly in Gilgit, and Skardu. The 1as and 1½as KG VI have been reported used in Chilas.

KG V Issues.

S 55	083	2as	£5
S 56	0109	3ps	£5
a.	Inverted		£6
S 57	0111	1as	£5
S 58	0112	2as	£5

S 59	0115	8as	£7
S 60	0117	1Rs	£10
S 61	0131	2½as	£5
S 62	0132	4as	£5

KG VI Issues.

S 63	0143	3ps	£2
S 64	0144	½as Brown	£5
a.	Inverted		£6
S 65	0144a	½as Purple	£2
S 66	0145	9ps	£2
S 67	0146	1as	£2
S 68	0146a	1as 3ps	£5
S 69	0146b	1½as	£2
S 70	0147	2as	£2.50
S 71	0149	4as	£3
S 72	0150	8as	£5
a.	Inverted		£6
S 73	0138	1Rs	£10
S 74	0139	2Rs	£20
S 75	0140	5Rs	£30
a.	Double		£35

BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA

Forgery. The dangerous forgery on ordinary stamps has also been seen on mint Service stamps. Many keen philatelists in Quetta used Service stamps and none discovered a handstamp issued in Quetta. A handstamp used on both Ordinary and Service stamps must be a Treasury issue, and the genuine Quetta handstamps were a Post Office issue ; it is thus impossible that the Service handstamps could be genuinely prepared for use but not issued.

"BALUCHISTAN" (?) (Capital 'P' with serif, other letters small. Very rough. No stop. 17½ mm. Long. Purple. August 1948).

No copy has been seen with a legible cancellation. Col. Boddington, then residing in Quetta, considered this type probably originated somewhere in Baluchistan.

S 76	0143	3ps	£2
S 77	0144a	½as	£2
S 78	0146	1as	£2
S 79	0146a	1¼as Double	£3
S 80	0147	2as	£2

EAST PAKISTAN

Very few examples are known. The main source was from Mrs. Craven of Sylhet, whose servant used to soak off stamps for her ; the Service stamps appeared occasionally from under economy labels on re-used envelopes, she was thus unable to rescue any on cover. East Pakistan origin is assured, especially since none agree with West Pakistan types.

DACCA (Block letters with stop that does not always register. 18½×2½/3 mm. Purple).

S81	0143	3ps	£3
S82	0144	½as	£3

This type was originally classified as East Pakistan Origin Unknown Type III. An entire from the Superintendent of Police Special, Police Establishment, Dacca to the Inspector-General of Police, Pakistan Secretariat at Karachi, has finally fixed the origin.

PABNA AND RAJSHAHI DISTRICTS (Block letters. No stop. 15½/15¾×2/2¼ mm. Purple. Washed out examples in Pink are known. May 1948).

Used in Sirajganj (Pabna District) and also from somewhere in Rajshahi District. Use in Rajshahi District is also confirmed by Shri Bhattacharjee.

S 83	0143	3ps	£3
S 84	0144a	½as	£3
S 85	0146	1as	£3
S 86	0146b	1½as	£3

ORIGIN UNKNOWN

Type I. (Block letters. No stop. 16×1½ mm. Purple).

S 87	0144a	½as	£3
S 88	0146	1as	£3

Type II (Serif letters. Unknown if it has a stop. 13½×2 mm. Purple).

S 89	0144a	½as	£3
S 90	0146	1as	£3

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT

MANZAI (Block letters. No stop. Misshapen 'S'. 18½×3½ mm. Black. May 1948).

In May 1948 No. 36 Supply Platoon which also used typed stamps (see Chapter VII) used these handstamps and carried them to Bannu later in May.

S 91	643	3ps	£1.50

TANK (Roughly cut uneven handstamp in Black on which no accurate measurement has yet been possible).

This type has been reported by Mr. Doubleday and the ½as value has been confirmed from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir.

S 92	0144a	½as Inverted (Is mainly so on this value).	£2
a.	Inverted Double		£2.25
S 93	0146	1as	£2
a.	Double		£2.25

HAZARA DISTRICT

ABBOTTABAD

This is the Headquarters of the District. Early in May 1948 Peshawar Service prints came into use here, but were ousted by handstamps in purple (earliest date 25th May), the prints re-appeared in mid-May and from 29th May black overprints in other types appear, possibly on belated returns of Indian stamps to the Treasury. In the purple handstamping was fairly careful, errors being less than 1%. No errors have been seen in the black.

Type I (Block letters. No stop. Square letters. $20\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$mm. Purple. March 1948).

Usually, but not invariably, the top of the rubber die shows as a line above some, occasionally all, of the letters.

S 94	0143	3ps	50
S 95	0144	$\frac{1}{2}$as Brown	£2
S 96	0144a	$\frac{1}{2}$as	40
a.	Inverted		£1.50
b.	Double		£1.50
c.	Puce		£1.50
S 97	0146	1as	40
a.	Inverted		£1.50
S 98	0146b	$1\frac{1}{2}$as	40
a.	Inverted		£1.50
S 99	0147	2as	60
S 100	0149	4as	75
S 101	0150	8as	£1

Type II (Block letters. No stop. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. $21\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Black. May 1948).

S 102	0144a	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£1.50
S 103	0145	9ps	£1.50
S 104	0146	1as	£1.50
S 105	0146b	$1\frac{1}{2}$as	£2
S 106	0147	2as	£2

DUNGA GALI (Block letters. No stop. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Purple).

S 107	0146	1as	£2

Reported from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir.

MANSHERA (Block letters with stop. $19\frac{3}{4}$ and $21\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Purple).

There is a line after 'N' and a white spot in 'I' of Pakistan.

S 108	0147	2as	£2

Reported from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT

PESHAWAR

The two principal issues have already been described under Ordinary stamps (Chapter V) viz.

a. The metal dies.

b. The rubber die in a row of sixteen.

In addition two other rubber dies are known each used by a single office.

METAL DIES

The Post office copper dies were naturally not used on Service stamps. The Treasury, however, used several dies in addition to the two used on ordinary stamps ; fortunately for the collector the distinctive type with small 'N' is that most commonly used on the rare obsolete stamps.

Large blocks have been seen, and it is probable that whole sheets were handstamped. This is a counter to the orders received for ordinary stamps that sheets should be sent to the Government Press for overprinting. The Peshawar Service prints are, however, over two months earlier in date ; it may be that the Treasury received some sheets of belated returns of Indian stamps after the plates for machine prints had been broken up.

Issues commenced in March and towards the end of April the handstamping became very careless ; it seems probable that some illiterates were employed for large blocks have been seen all inverted. The net result is that about one stamp in seven is a variety.

Examples may be found used elsewhere, notably in Gujrat District to which many troops were sent during their currency. Use outside Peshawar District or adjacent Tribal Territory (P.) however, appears to be always due to casual carriage.

The forgery found on ordinary stamps has not been seen on Service Stamps. (Block letters. No stop. $15\frac{3}{4}/16\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}/2$ mm. March 1948).

Overprint in Black.

Stamps of KG V

Watermark Star (1912)

S 109	085	4as	£5
S 110	089	8as	£6
S 111	091	1Rs	£7.50
S 112	092	2Rs	£5.50
a.	Inverted		£6
b.	Double		£6

Watermark Multiple Star (1926)

S 113	0109	3ps	£3.50
S 114	0110	6ps	£3
a.	Inverted		£3.50
b.	Double		£3.50
S 115	0111	1as	£3.50
S 116	0112	2as	£3.75
S 117	0116	12as	£5

a.	Inverted		£5.50
b.	Double		£5.50
c.	Double, one inverted		£5.50
S 118	0117	1Rs	£7
S 119	0118	2Rs	£7.50
S 120	0120	10Rs	£15
	1930 ISSUE		
S 121	0125	1as	£4
	Inscribed POSTAGE (1932)		
S 122	0126	½as	£3
a.	Inverted		£3.50
S 123	0127a	1as	£2.25
a.	Inverted		£3
S 124	0128	1as 3ps	£2.25
S 125	0129	2as	£2.75
S 126	0130	2as	£3.25
S 127	0131	2½as	£2.25
a.	Inverted		£2.50
S 128	0132	4as	£3.25
a.	Inverted		£3.50

STAMPS OF KG VI

S 129	0135	½as	£3.75
S 130	0136	9ps	£3.75
S 131	0137	1as	£3.75
a.	Inverted		£4
S 132	0143	3ps	25
a.	Inverted		40
b.	Double		75
c.	Double, one inverted		75
S 133	0144	½as Brown	£2.50
a.	Inverted		£3
S 134	0144a	½as Purple	25
a.	Inverted		60
b.	Double, both inverted		£1
c.	Pair, one without overprint		£1
S 135	0145	9ps	50
a.	Inverted		75
b.	Double, one inverted		75
c.	Pair, one without overprint		£1.25
S 136	0146	1as	25
a.	Inverted		50
b.	Double		75
c.	Double, one inverted		75
d.	Double, both inverted		75
e.	Pair, one inverted other without overprint.		£1.25
S 137	0146a	1as 3ps	£1
a.	Inverted		£1 25
b.	Double		£1.25
S 138	0146b	1½as	30
a.	Inverted		60
b.	Double		75

S 139	0147	2as	50
a.	Inverted		60
b.	Double		75
c.	Double, both inverted		£1
S 140	0148	2½as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.25
S 141	0149	4as	50
a.	Inverted		75
S 142	0150	8as	75
a.	Inverted		90
S 143	0138	1Rs	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S 144	0139	2Rs	£2
S 145	0140	5Rs	£4.50
S 146	0141	10Rs	£6.50
a.	Inverted		£7

Overprint in Violet.

S 147	0137	1as	£5
a.	Double, one inverted		£5.50
S 148	0143	3ps	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.25
b.	Double, one inverted		£1.25
S 149	0144	½as Brown	£7
S 150	0144a	½as Purple	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.25
b.	Double		£1.25
c.	Double, one inverted		£1.25
d.	Pair, one without overprint		£1.50
S 151	0145	9ps	£1
S 152	0146	1as	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.25
b.	Double, one inverted		£1.25
S 153	0146a	1as 3ps	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S 154	0146b	1½as	£1 25
S 155	0147	2as	£1.25
a.	Inverted		£1.50
S 156	0148	2½as	£3.50
S 157	0149	4as	£1.50
a.	Double, one inverted		£1.75
b.	Pair, one without overprint		£2.25
S 158	0150	8as	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S 159	0138	1Rs	£2.25
a.	Inverted		£2.50
b.	Pair, one without overprint		£4.50
S 160	0139	2Rs	£3.50
S 161	0140	5Rs	£8
S 162	0141	10Rs	£15
a.	Inverted		£17

RUBBER DIES

Type 1. The Treasury die of sixteen in a row.

This has already been described in Chapter V. The two chopped off pairs were also used on Service stamps. I called this die 'Cherat' in my article in Gibbons Stamp Monthly, December 1948 ; Landi Kotal is the most usual cancellation.

Block letters. No stop. 13½/13½×2½/3 mm. March 1948.
Use of chopped off pair of dies add £1 extra.

Overprint in Black.

Stamps of KG V

S 163	0125	1as	£3
a.	Pair, one without overprint		£4.50
S 164	0127a	1as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.25
S 165	0128	1as 3ps	£2.50

Stamps of KG VI

S 166	0137	1as	£4
S 167	0143	3ps	£1.25
S 168	0144	½as Brown	£3.50
S 169	0144a	½as Purple	50
a.	Double		£1.50
S 170	0145	9ps	60
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S 171	0146	1as	60
a.	Inverted		£1.50
b.	Double		£1.50
S 172	0146a	1as 3ps	£1.25
S 173	0146b	1½as	60
a.	Inverted		£2.00
S 174	0147	2as	75
S 175	0148	2½as	£1
S 176	0149	4as	£1
S 177	0150	8as	£1.25
S 178	0138	1Rs	£1.50
S 179	0139	2Rs	£3
S 180	0140	5Rs	£8
S 181	0141	10Rs	£12

Overprint in Violet.

Stamps of KG V

S 182	0109	3ps	£4
S 183	0115	8as	£5
S 184	0116	12as	£7
a.	Inverted		£8
b.	Double, one inverted		£8
c.	Pair, one without overprint		£12
S 185	0131	2½as	£3
S 186	0137	1as	£6
5 187	0143	3ps	£1
S 188	0144	½as Brown	£3
S 189	0144a	½as Purple	50
a.	Double		£1.50

S 190	0145	9ps	75
a.	Inverted		£1.50
b.	Double		£1.50
S 191	0146	1as	60
a.	Double		£1.50
S 192	0146a	1as 3ps	£1.25
S 193	0146b	1½as	60
S 194	0147	2as	70
S 195	0148	2½as	£1
S 196	0149	4as	£1
S 197	0150	8as	£1.25
a.	Inverted		£1.50
S 198	0138	1Rs	£1.50
S 199	0139	2Rs	£3
S 200	0140	5Rs	£7.50
S 201	0141	10Rs	£12

Type II (Block letters. No stop. 16¼×2¼ mm. BLACK or BLUE-BLACK).
Used by the Garrison Engineer for a time in April 1948.

S 202	0144a	½as Purple	£1
a.	Double		£1.25
b.	Treble		£1.25
S 203	0145	9ps	£1
S 204	0146	1as	£1.25
a.	Double		£1.50

Type III (Block letters. No stop. 22½×3½ mm. Purple).

Used by the NWFP Secretariat.

S 205	0146	1as	£2
S 206	0150	8as	£3

TRIBAL TERRITORY

JANDOLA (Serif letters. No stop. 21½×3½ mm. BLACK. April 1948).
This is Headquarters of the South Waziristan Scouts.
Typed overprints were used in February 1948.

S 207	0144a	½as	£2
S 208	0146	1as	£2
S 209	0146b	1½as	£2
S 210	0150	8as	£3
S 211	0138	1Rs	£4
a.	Double, Black over Red		£4.50

In the 1Rs double, the black is carefully applied to obscure the error in red.

LANDI KOTAL

Type I (Serif letters. No stop. 15¾×1½ mm. BLACK. August, 1948).

This is the Headquarters of the Khyber Rifles who guard the famous Khyber Pass and a considerable area of surrounding hills.

S 212	0138	1Rs	£3

Type II (Block letters with stop. 16½×2 mm. Purple).

S 213	0146	1as	£2

Type II has been reported by Mr. Doubleday. It has been seen only on the above value and used between January 10th and 25th 1948. This handstamp was fairly well cut but with an apparently short life has worn quickly and spread. The stop does not always register, seen used only at Landi Kotal but by whom is not easily established. A sub-Treasury was located here but a more likely explanation is that it was originated by, and used for a short while only by an Army or Air Force unit.

MALAKAND (Block letters. No stop. 16½×2 mm. BLACK)

S 214	0146b	1½as	£2

SIND

BHOLARI (Serif letters. No stop. 15¾×2½ mm. BLACK. August 1948).

This abandoned airfield seven miles west of Hyderabad was used for a time as a refugee camp.

S 215	646b	1½as	£2

HYDERABAD

An overprint with "T" broken in the top left corner has been seen on some mint low value Service stamps. This is a genuine Hyderabad type often found on mint and occasionally on used Ordinary stamps. Mr. Jal Cooper has recently repeated his 1947 report (which I did not see) that mint Ordinary stamps were obtained from the Treasury. Ordinary stamps were therefore handstamped both in the Post Office and in the Treasury. The broken "I" is therefore a Treasury type but whether the Service stamps were handstamped by favour or were "prepared for use and not issued" cannot be determined.

MALIR CANTONMENT (Block letters. No stop. 12¼×1¾ mm. PURPLE. May, 1948).

This large hutted war time camp became the military headquarters for Sind on partition. The barracks in Karachi were taken over by the newly formed Government of Pakistan.

For a few days in May 1948 it used Service stamps with the same neat handstamps used on Karachi 1½as embossed and on West Kucha ordinary.

S 216	0144a	½as	£1.50
a.	Double		£1.75
S 217	0146	1as	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S 218	0147	2as	£2
S 219	0149	4as	£2.25

WEST PUNJAB

ATTOCK DISTRICT

CAMPBELLPORE

Type I (Block letters with stop. 21×3¾/4¼ mm. (Curved), 21½×4 mm., 24/25×4¼/4½ mm. (With varying space between 'P' and 'A'). BLACK. May 1948).

This is the District Headquarters. The handstamps were used throughout the District. Handstamping was careful.

S 220	0144a	½as	75
S 221	0146	1as	75
S 222	0146b	1½as	75
a.	Double		£1
S 223	0147	2as	75
S 224	0149	4as	£1.25
S 225	0150	8as	£1.50
S 226	0138	1Rs	£4

Type II (Serif letters. No stop. 18½×3 mm. Purple. September 1948).

This new type has been reported from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir. Used on pieces in combination with the 1as value of Type I above, they bear clear postmarks of Campbellpore with dates of September 1948.

S 227	0146b	1½as	£2

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT

Lahore stamps were widely used in this District. I was late in recognising the somewhat similar, but distinct, local die ; the list is therefore meagre.

DERA GHAZI KHAN (Block letters. No stop. 17½×2½ mm. Purple. April 1948).

S 228	0143	3ps	£1.50
S 229	0144a	½as	£1.50
S 230	0146	1as	£1.50
S 231	0146b	1½as	£1.50
S 232	0147	2as	£1.50

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT

Lahore handstamps have been seen used in this District. Here again I was late in recognising the Gujranwala die.

GUJRANWALA (Block letters. No stop. 18¾×4 mm. BLACK. May 1948).

S 233	0149	4as	£2

PINDI BHATTIAN (Block letters. No stop. 17¼×2¾ mm. Purple. July 1948).

S 234	0146	1as	£2

GUJRAT DISTRICT

For the military use of Peshawar handstamps in this District see under Peshawar.

GUJRAT (Block letters sloping. No stop. 17×1¾ mm. Purple. May 1948).

S 235	0143	3ps	£1.25
S 236	0144a	½as	£1.25
a.	Inverted		£1.50
b.	MAGENTA overprint		£3

S 237	0146b	1½as	£1.25
a.	Inverted		£1.50
S 238	0150	8as	£1.75
a.	Double, one Nasik, one handstamp.		£5

KHARIAN (Block letters with stop. 17¾×3 mm. Black. April 1948).

This differs from Kharian Ordinary and is hence a Treasury issue.

S 239	0147	2as	£2

MALAKWAL (Block letters with big stop. 19×3½ mm. Purple).

S 240	0144a	1½as	£2

This has been seen in the collection of Mr. F. Qadir.

JHANG DISTRICT

Lahore handstamps were widely used in this District.

JHANG (Block letters. No stop. 3½×tapering. Purple. July 1948).

The die is very similar to a Lyallpur type with a narrow 'N' for both taper from 'P' 2½ mm. to 'N' 1¾ mm. The Jhang die is 13¾ mm. long and the space between 'TA' is somewhat excessive. The similar Lyallpur die is 13¼ mm. long and the space between 'TA' is normal.

Since Jhang is very much rarer than Lyallpur a cancellation from Jhang District is very desirable.

S 241	0143	3ps	£2
S 242	0144a	6ps	£2
S 243	0146	1as	£2

SHORKOT

Type I (Block letters. Colon, stop or no stop, probably from one die. 20×3 mm. Purple. May 1948).

Both the Purple and the Black handstamps share one important characteristic, the downward stroke of the 'T' in Pakistan tapering almost to a point.

S 244	0143	3ps	£1.50
S 245	0144a	½as	£1.50
S 246	0146	1as	£1.50
S 247	0146b	1½as	£1.75
S 248	0149	4as	£2.25
S 249	0150	8as	£3

Type II (as Type I but in Black)

S 250	0146	1as	£2

This type has been reported by Mr. Doubleday.

TRIMMU (Block letters with stop. 19×3 mm. Purple. June 1948)

This type has been reported from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir. The items are on pieces and clearly post-marked, the date is legible on only one piece.

S 251	0143	3ps	£2
S 252	0145	6ps	£2
S 253	0146a	1½	£2

JHELUM DISTRICT

Capt. Adgey-Edgar reported in 'The Stamp Mirror' that there was considerable use of Lahore handstamps in this District.

JHELUM (Block letters. No stop. 18¼×3 mm. Purple. June 1948).

In this large and important civil and military station the only known user of handstamps from a local die is the 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry. Manufacture by that unit appears probable.

Though nearly the same size as a Lahore die, it is sharply differentiated from Lahore by the gross carelessness in its application for about one stamp in four is an error.

S 254	0143	3ps	£1.75
S 255	0144a	½as	£1.50
S 256	0146	1as	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£1.75
b.	Black & Inverted		£1.75
S 257	0146b	1½as	£1.50
S 258	0149	4as Inverted	£2

CHAKWAL (Block letters with stop. 13½×8½ mm. Pale Blue. February 1948).

The colour is distinctive. Earliest date recorded is 20-2-1948. Often seen with a line after 'N' and trace of lower edge of handstamp.

S 259	0144a	½as	£2
S 260	0146	1as	£2
a.	Double		£2.25
S 261	0146b	1½as	£2
a.	Inverted		£2.25
S 262	0147	2as	£2
S 263	0149	4as	£3

UNIDENTIFIED (Block letters. No stop. 17¼×5½ mm. BLACK).

One copy each of the two values mentioned below is in the collection of Mr. F. Qadir. The cancellations are illegible. His opinion is that they orginate from Khewra, District Jhelum.

S 264	0144	½as Brown	£5
S 265	0144a	½as Purple	£2

LAHORE DISTRICT

UNIDENTIFIED (Block letters. No stop. 17¼×2¼ mm. Purple. April 1948).

On the first of April, May and June 1948 an unknown sender posted documents in Lahore Cutchery to Military Accounts Rawalpindi. No other correspondent to the latter seems to have used the Lahore Cutchery Post Office. The letters bear a type otherwise unrecorded. The June letter also bears some stamps with a Lahore type. Did the sender live in Lahore, or did he visit the Lahore Treasury once a month to draw pay for his staff etc ? Such monthly visits by outlying Service users to District Headquarters are normal.

The point is sufficiently in doubt to chronicle this type separately.

S 266	0144a	½as	£1

LAHORE CIVIL SECRETARIAT (Block sloping letters. 17 mm. length. BLACK).

This new type has been reported by Mr. R.E. Doubleday, on the strength of a piece bearing 2× 1½as of this type used with two ordinary service Lahore overprints. There is no doubt about the authenticity of this piece and the post-mark Lahore Civil Secretariat shows clearly.

S 267	0144a	½as Purple	£2
S 268	0146b	1½as	£2
S 269	0148	2½as	£2.50
S 270	0138	1Rs	£5

MOGHALPURA (Block letters, No stop. 13¾×2¼ mm.).

For the back-ground of this issue see the note on the Moghalpura Hand-stamps on ordinary stamps.

Overprint in Black

KG V

S 271	0109	3ps	£2
S 272	0115	8as	£3
a.	"PAKI" for "PAKISTAN"		£3.25
S 273	0127a	1as	£1.50
S 274	0128	1¼as	£1 50
S 275	0131	2½as	£1 50
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S 276	0132	4as	£2
S 277	0133	6as	£3
S 278	0142	1as on 1¼ as	£2

KG VI

S 279	0135	½as	£2
S 280	0137	1as	£2
a.	Pair, one omitted		£2.50
S 281	0143	3ps	25
a.	Double, one inverted		50
b.	Pair, one omitted		50
S 282	0144	½as Brown	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£2
b.	Pair, one omitted		£2.25
S 283	0144a	½as	25
a.	Pair, one omitted		50
S 284	0145	9ps	25
S 285	0146	1as	25
a.	Double		50
b.	Double, one inverted		50
c.	Pair, one omitted		50
S 286	0146a	1¼as	75
S 287	0146b	1½as	25
a.	Inverted		50
b.	Double, one inverted		50
S 288	0147	2as	30
a.	Pair, one omitted		60

S 289	0148	2½as		75
a.	Double, one inverted		£1	
S 290	0149	4as		50
a.	Pair, one omitted			75
	Overprint in Red			
S 291	0143	3ps	£3	
S 292	0144	½as brown	£3.50	
S 293	0144a	½as	£3	
S 294	0145	9ps	£3	
S 295	0146b	1½as	£3	

LYALLPUR DISTRICT

LYALLPUR

Type 1 (Block letters. No stop. 12¾/14×1¾ mm. Purple. March 1948).

These were in use from 31st March until July mainly in Lyallpur itself but sometimes elsewhere in the District. It is also known used in Changa Manga in Lahore District, in which Lahore handstamps were also used. The forest reserve in Changa Manga covers an area in both Districts. Errors are infrequent.

In some dies the 'N' is broad and in others narrow. Two dies exist both 13¼ mm. long and with narrow 'N' tapering but in opposite directions :—
(i) 'P' 1½ mm. 'N' 2 mm. (ii) 'P' 2½ mm. 'N' 1¾ mm.

See Jhang for a die similar to (ii) but 13¾ mm. long.

S 296	0143	3ps	£1	
a.	Inverted		£2	
S 297	0144a	½as		50
a.	Pair, one double one without overprint.		£2	
S 298	0145	9ps	£1	
a.	Double		£2	
S 299	0146	1as		50
a.	Inverted		£2	
S 300	0146a	1as 3ps	£3	
S 301	0146b	1½as		50
S 302	0147	2as		50
a.	Inverted		£2	
b.	One Ovpt. shared on two stamps		£3	
S 303	0149	4as	£1.50	
a.	Inverted		£3	

Type II (Block letters. No stop. 14¼×2 mm. BLACK).

S 304	0144a	½as	£2

Type III (Block letters with stop. 20×3 mm. Purple. February 1948).

This has been reported by Mr. Doubleday. The earliest recorded date is 12-2-1948. On examples seen the complete line of lower edge of hand stamp shows.

S 305	0147	2as	£2

LYALLPUR CITY (Block letters. No stop. 15/16$\frac{1}{2}$×3 mm. BLACK. June, 1948).

S 306	0144a	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£2
S 307	0146b	1$\frac{1}{2}$as	£2

CHAK JHUMRA (Block letters. 'P' sloping. Large stop. 18$\frac{1}{2}$×3 mm. Purple August, 1948).

This differs from Lahore 18$\frac{1}{2}$×3 mm. in the 'AN' and some other respects. The strike is unfortunately too poor for reproduction. It has been priced low owing to difficulty of recognition.

S 308	0144a	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£1

JARANWALA

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 22$\frac{1}{2}$×3$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. BLACK).

S 309	0143	3ps	£2
S 310	Inverted		£3

The above has been seen on an entire to Messers Brent Ford James & Co. Lahore and post marked 21 April, 1948. The designation of the sender is not clear, probably the Divisional Engineer, Jaranwala Drainage Circle.

Type II (Block letters. No stop. 25×6 mm. BLACK).

S 311	0144a	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£2
S 312	0146	1as	£2

The above have been seen used on two pieces, in combination with stamps bearing Lahore Handstamp, Purple 18$\frac{1}{2}$×2$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. with stop. The postmark is May 1948.

SAMUNDRI (Block letters. Large stop or exclamation mark. 19×3$\frac{3}{4}$ mm. BLACK).

S 313	0143	3ps	£2
S 314	0146	1as	£2

TOBA TEK SINGH (Block letters with stop. 18$\frac{1}{2}$×3 mm. Purple).
Lyallpur stamps have also been seen used here.

S 315	0144a	$\frac{1}{2}$as	£2
S 316	0146	1as	£2
S 317	0146b	1$\frac{1}{2}$as	£2
S 318	0149	4as	£2.50

MIANWALI DISTRICT

MIANWALI (Block letters with stop. 20×2$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and blurred 22$\frac{1}{2}$×5 mm. Purple. May, 1948).

S 319	0143	3ps	£2
S 320	0145	9ps	£22
a.	Inverted		£2 .5
S 321	0146	1as	£2

MARI INDUS (Blur. Over 22×3$\frac{3}{4}$ mm. BLACK. April, 1948).

S 322	0146	1as	£2

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT NOW SAHIWAL

MONTGOMERY

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 23¼×3½ mm. 23¼×4½ mm. 24¼×4¼ mm. ('P' and/ or 'N' often absent, length 'A' to 'A' 18¼ mm.) and 25×3¾ mm. BLACK June 1948).

These were used throughout the District for about three weeks. Only one copy of the error has been seen.

The cancellation of Montgomery is often indistinct but the large size dies are readily recognisable at a glance only requiring checking with the largest Abbottabad and Campbellpore.

S 323	0143	3ps	75
S 324	0144	½as Brown	£5
S 325	0144a	½as Purple	60
a.	Inverted		£1.25
S 326	0145	9ps	£1
S 327	0146	1as	60
S 328	0146b	1½as	75
S 329	0147	2as	£1.50
S 330	0149	4as	£2
S 330a	0150	8as	£3

Type II (Block letters with stop. 15½/16×2½ mm. Purple).

S 331	0143	3ps	£2
S 332	0146	1as	£2
S 333	0146b	1½as	£2

Dates not easily decipherable, but probably April, 1948. The type has been reported from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir.

MULTAN DISTRICT

MULTAN (Block letters with stop and in curved brackets. 13½×1½ mm. (overall 16¾×1½ mm.) Purple. May 1948).

This distinctive handstamp was used by the Artillery Brigade at Multan for about three months. The scarcity of the stamps indicate that there may well have been no other users. If that be so the Brigade itself probably used the die.

S 334	0144a	½as	£1.50
S 335	0146	1as	£1.50
S 336	0146b	1½as	£1.50
a.	Inverted		£2
b.	Double		£2
S 337	0147	2as	£1.75
a.	Double		£2.25
S 338	0150	8as	£5

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT

Lahore handstamps have been seen used in this District.

KOT ADU (Block letters with raised stop 18×3 mm. BLACK).

The handstamp below has been seen used on Ordinary stamps.

S 339	0146	1a	£2

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT

RAWALPINDI

The dies fall into two groups : Serif letters, applied by the Treasury. Block letters, applied by the Military Accountant General and the Divisional Superintendent North Western Railway.

Both groups may be found used not only in Rawalpindi but also in Risalpur, Abbottabad and Kohat (all in the NWFP). This indicates official transfer. In both I found about 4% errors, but being in Rawalpindi I saw mainly mail posted elsewhere and mail from Risalpur was rich in errors. Probably one error in fifty is a better estimate.

Type I (Serif letters. No stop. 15/16×2 mm. Purple. April 1948).

The forgery of this type on Ordinary stamps has not yet been seen upon Service stamps.

	Stamps of KG V		
S 340	0109	3ps	£10
S 341	0126	½as	£12
	Stamps of KG VI		
S 342	0143	3ps	50
S 343	0144	½as Brown	£10
a.	Double, one inverted		£15
S 344	0144a	½as Purple	25
a.	Double		£1
S 345	0145	9ps	50
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
b.	Double, one inverted		£1 .50
c.	Pair, one without overprint		£2
S 346	0146	1as	25
a.	Double, one inverted		£1
b.	Double, both inverted		£1
c.	Treble		£1
S 347	0146b	1½as	30
a.	Inverted		£1
b.	Pair, one without overprint		£1 .25
c.	Double		£1
d.	Treble, all inverted		£1 .25
S 348	0147	2as	75
a.	Inverted		£2 .25
b.	Pair, one without overprint		£3

S349	0148	2½as	£2
S350	0149	4as	£1
S351	0150	8as	£1 .75
a.	Double, one Nasik		£12
S352	0138	1Rs	£3
a.	Double		£7

Overprint in BLACK or BLUE-BLACK (Errors)

S353	0144a	½as Purple	£1
S354	0145	9ps	£1
S355	0146	1as	£1
S356	0146b	1½as	£1

Type II (Block letters. Purple).

To prevent confusion with Lahore dies the Rawalpindi dies are set out in detail.

No stop : 17½×2½ mm. 17¾×2½ mm. ('P' with serifs and sloping), 18¼×2½ mm. ('STA' in shorter letters) ; and 18¼×2¾ mm. ('STAN' in taller letters).

With stop : 17½×3 mm. 17¾×3 mm. (with distinctive broad 'N').

S357	0143	3ps	£1 .50
a.	Handstamping on Nasik Print		£5
S358	0144	½as Brown	£10
S359	0144a	½as Purple	25
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
S360	0145	9ps	75
a.	Inverted		£1 .50
S361	0146	1as	25
a.	Inverted		£1
b.	Double, one inverted		£1
S362	0146b	1½as	30
a.	Inverted		£1
b.	Double		£1
S363	0147	2as	£1
a.	Pair, shared and double		£2 .25
S364	0148	4as	£1
a.	Double		£2
S365	0150	8as	£1 .50
a.	Handstamp on Nasik Print		£5
S366	0138	1Rs	£2 .00
a.	Double		£3

OVERPRINT in Black (Errors)

S369	0144a	½as	£1
S370	0145	9ps	£1 .50
S371	0146	1as	£1

LAL KURTI (Block letters. No stop. 27×4¼ mm. Blue. August 1948).

This suburb of Rawalpindi is nearest the Arsenal, and the issue is known used by the Workshops therein. The die was probably applied by the Workshops to a few stamps unearthed too late for exchange.

S372	0143	3ps	£2
S373	0144	½as Brown	£10
S374	0146	1as	£2
S375	0146b	1½as	£2
S376	0149	4as	£4

WESTRIDGE (Block letters, with stop. 17¾×2¾ mm. BLACK. February 1948).

This is from a military suburb of Rawalpindi and is rather a problem. Its date (16th February) made me think it was carried from Lahore, but I could not find the type used in Lahore even in another colour. It is also not a Rawalpindi colour error in type or in date, being six weeks too early. It is unlikely to be local, especially at that early date. I feel it may well be carried from an unknown place, very possibly in the N.W.F.P.

S377	0146	1as	£1
S378	0147	2as	£1

SHAHPUR DISTRICT

SARGODHA (The Headquarter town).

Type I (Serif letters. No stop. 20¾×3 mm. Purple, May 1948).

S379	0144a	½as	£1
S380	0145	9ps	£1 .75
S381	0146	1as	£1 .50
S382	0146b	1½as	£1 .50
S383	0147	2as	£2
a.	Inverted		£3 .50
S384	0150	8a	£4

Type II (Small letters with capital "P". No stop. 16¼×2 mm. Pale blue, August 1948).

This is always faint and difficult to decipher and a clear illustration could not be obtained. The type combined with colour is fortunately distinctive. It was used by the Remount Depot and perhaps by others also.

S385	0143	3as	£2
S386	0146	1as	£2
a.	Double		£2 .25
S387	0146b	1½a	£2
a.	Double		£2 .50

SIALKOT DISTRICT

SIALKOT

Type I (Serif letters. No stop. 21½×3 mm).

The Treasury issue, also known on Ordinary stamps. Handstamping was very careless, especially in shared overprints such as one overprint for two stamps, two for three stamps and six on a block of nine.

Overprint in BLACK

S388	0146	1as	£1
S389	0146b	1½as	£1

a.	Shared		£1.75
b.	Shared double		£2
S390	0147	2as	£1
a.	Shared		£1.75
S391	0149	4as	£2
S392	0150	8as	£2.50

Overprint in PURPLE

S393	0146b	1½as	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S394	0147	2as	£1
a.	Inverted		£1.75
S395	0149	4as	£2
S396	0150	8as	£2.50
a.	Inverted		£2.75
b.	Shared		£3.00
c.	Shared and inverted		£3.50

Used copies double the above prices.

Type II (Block letters. No stop. 23×4 mm. Black. May 1948).

Used by the Depot Battalion Royal Pakistan Engineers for a few days. The Commanding Officer could not find out anything about them for me, so they were not made by the unit. It was probably brought back by a detachment from elsewhere, but the location is unidentified.

S397	0144a	½as	£2

LAHORE—Black. No Stop.



18½ × 3¼mm. 19 × 3¼mm. 20 × 4mm. Curved



20½ × 4 mm. 20¾ × 4 mm. Cigar-shaped 21¼ × 4 mm.

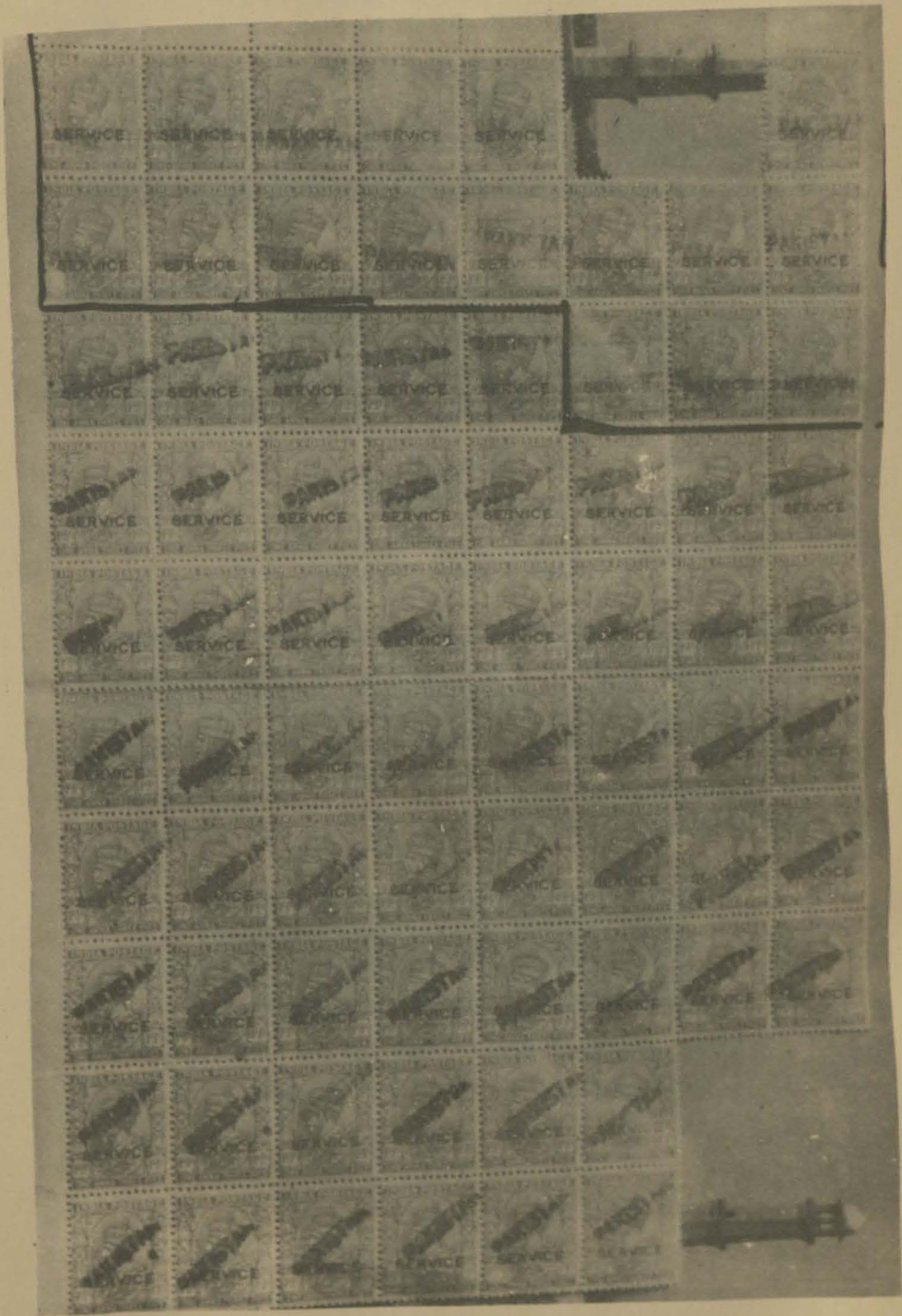
LAHORE – Black. With Stop.



18½ × 3 mm. Stop raised and joined to "N" 18½ × 3 mm. 18¾ × 3¼ mm. "P" Broken



18¾ × 3¼ mm. Small Stop. "P" Sloping 18¾ × 3½ mm. Small Stop. "P" Upright



VIOLET

BLACK

LAHORE S 33a

Part sheet showing se-tenant use of Black and Violet Dies.

HANDSTAMPS ON SERVICE STAMPS

LAHORE PURPLE WITH STOP



$18\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Colon

$18\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Small Stop.

$18\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ mm. Vertical Line after "N"



$18\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ mm. Large Stop



$18\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. "P" $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. AN $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

LAHORE. PURPLE NO STOP



$18\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

$20\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ mm.



Gilgit



Baluchistan



Pabna and Rajshahi



E. Pakistan origin unknown Type I



E. Pakistan origin unknown Type II



Manzai Abbottabad I Abbottabad II $20\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Abbottabad II $20\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Abbottabad II $23\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Peshawar Rubber II



Mansehra



Malir Cantonment



Jandola Bholari



Campellpore Type I 21×4 mm.



Campbellpore II 22×4



Campbellpore II 24×5 mm.



Pindi Bhattian



Gujranwala



Kharian



Dera Ghazi Khan



Gujrat



Gujrat Double-one Nasik one Handstamp



Malakwal



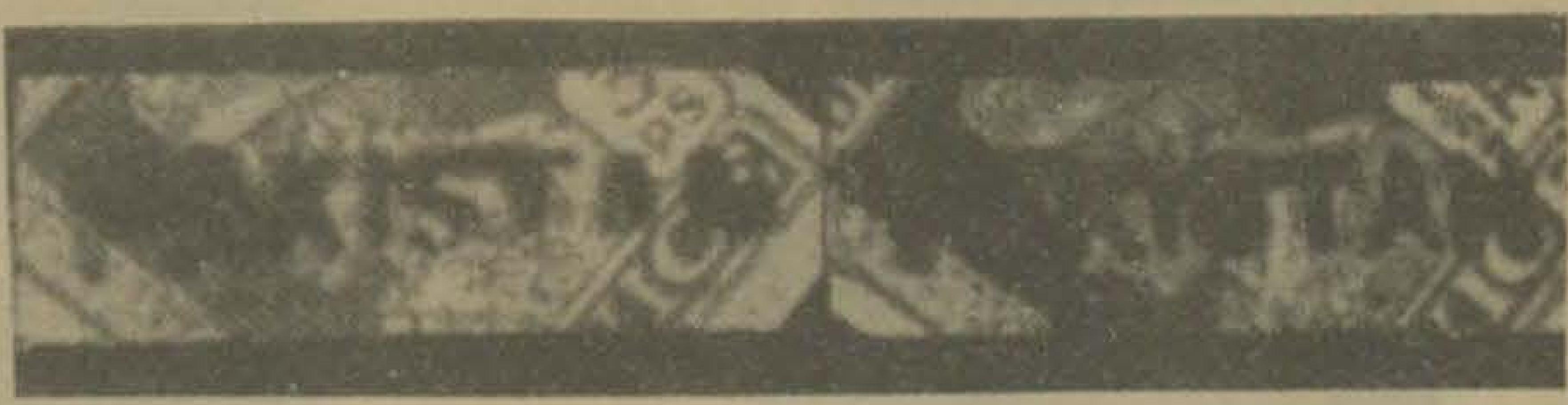
Lyallpur I $13 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Lyallpur I $14 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Jaranwala



Shorkot Jhelum



Lyallpur $14\frac{1}{2}\times 2$ mm



Toba Tek Singh



Montgomery I
23×4 mm



Montgomery I
$25\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Montgomery II
$15\frac{3}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Multan $17\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Muzaffargarh



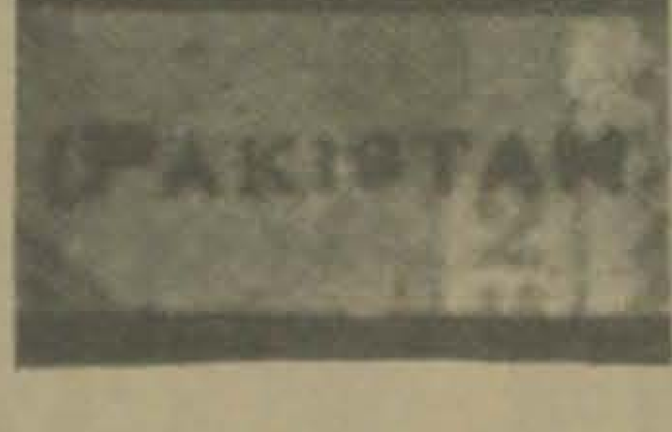
Sargodha Type I
$17\frac{1}{2}\times 3$ mm.



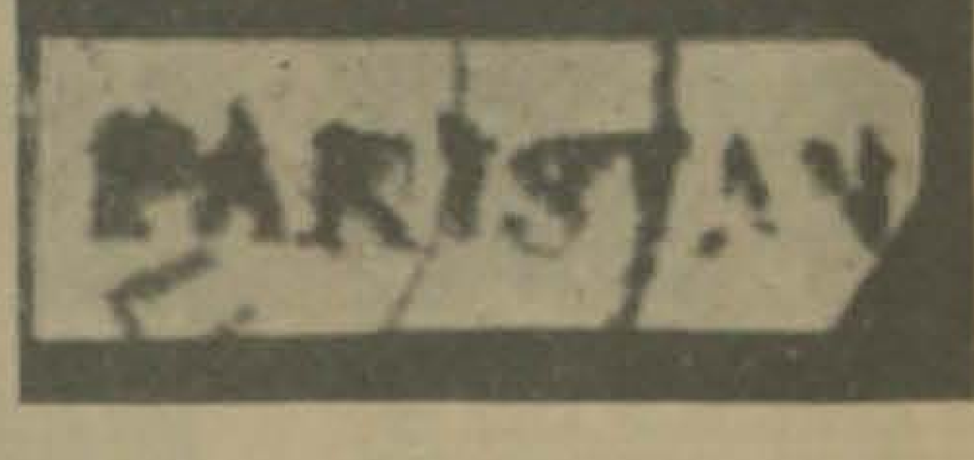
Sialkot



Lyallpur City



Multan



Sargodha I $20\frac{3}{4}\times 3$ mm.



Rawalpindi I



Rawalpindi II
Small "STA"

Rawalpindi II
Tall "STAN"



Rawalpindi II
Broad "N"

Lal Kurti



Jandola



Manzai (15)



Wana (7)



Karachi



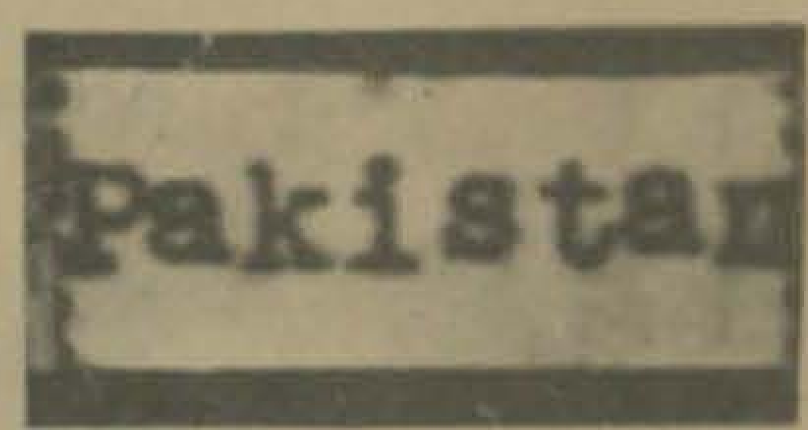
Manzai (6)



"Peshawar" (29) "Risalpur" (13)



"Risalpur" (20) Unidentified I (2)



Wana (22)



Risalpur (12)



Risalpur (30) Nowshera (9)



Nowshera (31) Azad Kashmir (14) Gharial (24)



Haveli "N" Omitted — Moghalpura (5) — Mona (27)



Mona (33)

MANUSCRIPT OVERPRINTS



Bara Fort — Bannu — Manzai



Peshawar



Shujabad



Sargodha



E. Pakistan Gujrat City Gujrat City "PK"



Gujrat City "PAH" Bogus Typed

CHAPTER VII

Typed Overprints

Prices are for good copies, either mint or used off piece. See Appendix C.

ORDINARY STAMPS

The only examples seen which definitely did postal duty are the las. 3ps. KG V and las. 3ps. KG VI used together on one cover. This is so strange that I feel it must be purely philatelic and thus cannot be accepted.

SERVICE STAMPS

As stated in the last chapter about one in seven thousand Service stamps are typed. Nearly all copies were used by military units or have a military flavour.

INCEPTION

The earliest known date is 12th February 1948 from Jandola and the idea of typing seems to have spread quickly in Waziristan. The Army however evacuated Waziristan in the Spring of 1948 and the issues were dispersed over the North West ; the place of origin is thus extremely difficult to determine for it usually differs from the place of use.

The maintenance of law and order in the wild hills of Waziristan and other Tribal Territory was chiefly directed towards the suppression of raids on the settled plains and the punishment of raiders. This was mainly effected by the Civil Armed Forces supported by Army garrisons at Razmak, Wana and several smaller places. In 1946 the Army was withdrawn from the Khyber Pass and early in 1948 from Waziristan, leaving the Civil Armed Forces in control.

Razmak and the North were evacuated to Bannu.

Wana and the South were evacuated to Manzai, which was itself evacuated to Bannu about 20th May, 1948.

From Bannu and Manzai the Army units were widely dispersed.

The withdrawal was carefully prepared and met with little opposition from even the most recalcitrant tribesmen.

The idea of typed overprints was thus born in a period of intense physical activity not conducive to correspondence. Typed overprints are therefore mainly used in Manzai or Bannu or still further afield.

This latter use further afield was not necessarily immediate use, and in Risalpur some Manzai typed stamps were resurrected in August. This lead to an outbreak of typing in Risalpur and Nowshera, which in turn may have influenced some users elsewhere who were left with unsurcharged Indian stamps on their hands. Typing was probably done by the users themselves, but, as it is known on the obsolete ½a. brown from both Wana and Risalpur, the Indian stamps may in some cases have been issued by the Treasuries for overprinting by the users.

RECOGNITION

After several false starts for recognition of the various issues I realised that the only scientific method was the study of typewriter characteristics. By this means the Police can identify the typewriter used in a document ; detective novels have made the method familiar to many. The word "PAKISTAN" is a very short document, but fortunately most typewriters used were old and provide recognisable differences ; in fact, the absence of a characteristic is nearly as useful as a marked one.

Forgeries are known and also copies which may, or may not, be genuine. The characteristics of typewriters however provide a sure guide to those which can be accepted in the present state of our knowledge.

Light and heavy typing is NOT a guide. They have been found used on piece typed from the same typewriter and are merely due to a change of the typewriter ribbon. One copy has been seen typed in blue ; some typewriters can use a multicoloured ribbon altering the colour to be used by a switch, an error in setting the switch could cause a colour error.

Skill in typing varied and hence the liability to errors. These errors are unique and therefore not included in the check list. In the larger typewriters however, the lettering, including a space between repetitions of "PAKISTAN", is just longer than the stamp is wide ; this was sometimes adjusted by, at intervals, omitting a letter or typing the "P" over the "N". These are recorded in the text. In the bottom row the grips of the typewriter for holding the paper may slip and the overprint curve downwards.

These errors are attractive in a collection but, in my opinion, of small philatelic importance. I therefore do not recommend paying a premium of more than £.50 for them.

LATE USE

The postal authorities were not so particular about Service stamps as about Ordinary stamps, witness the later acceptances of handstamps on Service stamps. Typewriting looks more like printing than handstamping does, and use in October 1949 is known. This is the last month possible for all overprints were demonetised on 1st November 1949.

ARRANGEMENT OF LISTS

The lists are alphabetical in three sections, the Waziristan series, the Risalpur Nowshera series and Miscellaneous.

When the place of origin has not been deduced, the place of use is given in inverted commas e.g. "Peshawar".

To avoid repetition of complicated typewriter characteristics these are given by the numbers in brackets, thus (15). These numbers refer to the details described in Appendix D.

Typing is horizontal except in the two cases noted as diagonal.

THE WAZIRISTAN SERIES

JANDOLA

Enquiries confirmed that the typing was done by User. Used by the South Waziristan Scouts earliest date 12th February 1948.

Capital letters typed diagonally (1)

T1	0146	1as	£3

MANZAI

Used by the Station Supply Depot and other Supply and Transport units both in Manzai and Bannu and in August 1948 in Risalpur also. One typewriter was used, at first in capitals (22nd April) and later (3rd May) in small letters. Se-tenant pairs of Capitals and small letters are known :

Capital letters (6)

T2	0144a	½as	£3
T3	0146	1as	£3
a.	Blue overprint		£5
T4	0150	8as	£5

Variety : "P" typed over "N" to shorten length.

Small letters including initial "p" (15).

T5	0143	3ps	£3
T6	0144a	½as	£3
a.	Se-tenant pair		£9
T7	0146	1as	£3
a.	Se-tenant pair		£9
T8	0146b	1½as	£3.50

"PESHAWAR"

Origin not traced. From one typewriter and seen used by the District Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmen's Board from 17th April to 11th May 1948.

Capital letters (29).

T9	0144a	½as	£3
T10	0146	1as	£3
T11	0146b	1½as	£3.50

RAZMAK

Used by 8th Medium Regt. Artillery in Peshawar in May 1948. A detachment from this Regiment had been in Razmak.

Capital letters (3)

T12	0150	8as	£5

"RISALPUR"

Origin not traced and users in Risalpur not known. One typewriter is known in capital letters and two in small letters. All three are known on only one value each.

Capital letters (13)

T13	0146b	1½as	£3

Small letters, Capital "P" (18 and 20)

T14	0144a	½as	£3
T15	0147	2as	£3

UNIDENTIFIED I.

I was given a mint copy in 1948 by a non-collector who stated it was NOT made to order but could not state where it originated in Waziristan.

Capital letters, typed diagonally (2)

T16	0146	1as	£3

WANA

Used in July from Bannu by the arrears section of the Garrison Engineer, Wana. Both capitals and small letters are known, each from two typewriters.

Capital letters (7 & 8)

T17	0146	1as	£3
T18	0146b	1½as	£3
T19	0150	8as	£5
T20	0138	1Rs	£6
T21	0139	2Rs	£7

Small letters, Capital 'P' (21 and 22)

T22	0144	½as Brown	£4
T23	0146	1as	£3
T24	0146b	1½as	£3
T25	0147	2as	£3.50

Variety : 'P' typed over the 'N' to shorten length.

THE RISALPUR - NOWSHERA SERIES

RISALPUR

Three typewriters are known, used as under :

(i) 3rd Armoured Brigade. Sept. 1948 (12).

(ii) 13th D.C.O. Lancers, used the ½as brown, 1as and 4as in October 1948 and the 1 as both when on exercises in Gujrat in May 1949 and on return to Risalpur in September 1949 (12 and 30).

Capital letters

T26	0144	½as brown	£5
T27	0144a	½as	£3
T28	0146	1as	£3
T29	0147	2as	£4
T30	0149	4as	£5
T31	0138	1Rs	£8

NOWSHERA

Three typewriters are known, used by :—

(i) Pakistan Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Armoured Workshops September, 1948 (9).

(ii) District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, October 1948 (31).

Capital letters

T32	0144a	½as	£3
T33	0146	1as	£3
T34	0146b	1½as	£3
T35	0138	1Rs	£8

(iii) Pakistan Armoured Corps Records September, 1948 (17).

Small letters, Capital "P".

T36	0144a	½as	£3

MISCELLANEOUS

AZAD KASHMIR

92 Platoon R.P.A.S.C., then on the Poonch Sector of the Kashmir Front (this was before the cease-fire) used them in November, 1948 from two typewriters.

Capital letters (11 and 14)

T37	0144a	½as	£3
T38	0146	1as	£3
T39	0146b	1½as	£3

GHARIAL (Murree Hills)

Used in September 1948 by an unknown user. It was not found from military sources and is thus more probably produced by a Forest, or other Civilian Officer than by the Signals unit.

Small letters, Capital "P" (24)

T40	0143	3ps	£3
T41	0144a	½as	£3
T42	0145	9ps	£3
T43	0146	1as	£3
T44	0149	4as	£4

HAVELI (Montgomery District)

Used by No. 5 Battalion Pakistan National Guard in August 1948.

Capital letters (4)

T45	0146	1as	£3

Variety : "N" omitted to shorten length.

LAL KURTI (Rawalpindi)

Used by the Army Workshops in July 1948. Note that this unit used its own handstamp in August.

Small letters "P" (16)

T46	0144a	½as	£3
T47	0146	1as	£3

LANDI KOTAL (Tribal territory)

The following two types have been reported by Mr. Doubleday.

Type I—Small letters. Capital 'P'. Used between 1st March and 22nd March 1948. Even typing with no particular characteristics, except perhaps that the ribbon is rather faint throughout.

T48	0143	3ps	£3
T49	0144a	½as	£3
T50	0146	1as	£3

T 51	0146a	1as 3ps	£3.50
T 52	0146b	1½as	£3
T 53	0149	4as	£4
T 54	0138	1Rs	£8

The ½as and 1as have been seen used on cover from 'Despatcher—S.E. Khyber' and dated 1-3-48.

Type II. Small letters. Capital 'P'. 'S' size 2½ mm high. Uneven lettering showing dropped letters, e.g. 'S' and 'T'. An important characteristic shows letters partly in red from red portion of typewriter ribbon. Used in office of Commandant, Khyber Rifles.

T 55	0143	3ps	£3
T 56	0146a	1as 3ps	£3.50
T 57	0146b	1½as	£3
T 58	0147	2as	£3.50
T 59	0149	4as	£4
T 60	0139	2Rs	£10

MOGHALPURA (Lahore District)

The user is unknown but must have been Civilian.

Capital letters (5)

T 61	0143	3ps	£3

Variety : "I" omitted to shorten length.

MONA REMOUNT DEPOT (Gujrat District)

Two typewriters are known. The first is small and apparently of portable type ; it may well have been an importation by a Veterinary Section from Waziristan. It is known used on 5th April, 1948. The second typewriter appears exactly a month later, first in small letters and then in capitals ; dates of use are widely spread from 5th May to 22nd October, 1948.

Small letters, capital "P" (32 and 33)

T 62	0144a	½as	£3
T 63	0149	4as	£4

Capital letters (27)

T 64	0144a	½as	£3
T 65	0147	2as	£3.50
T 66	0149	4as	£4

PESHAWAR

User unknown, dated September 1949 (note later date)

Capital letters (26)

T 67	0149	4as	£3

PESHAWAR CUTCHERY

This type has been reported by Mr. Doubleday.

Capital 'P' and remainder in lower case. 'P' is always low ; 'A' and 'K' and 'A' and 'N' close together (uneven lettering). Overall length 18½ mm. Outstanding characteristic—a pronounced gap between 'I' and 'S' seen on every example. All capital letters on Rupee value.

T 68	0143	3ps	£3
T 69	0144	½as Brown	£4
T 70	0146a	1as 3ps	£3.50
T 71	0147	2as	£4
T 72	0138	1Rs	£8

Dates so far seen range from 29-4-48 to 7-5-48. A part front cover seen reads as 'O.H.M.S.' erased and is addressed to the Political Tehsildar from the Political Agent whose office was near the Peshawar Cutchery.

RAWALPINDI ARSENAL

This type has been reported by Mr. Doubleday.

Small letters throughout. Used at 501 combined P.E.M.E. Workshops.

T 73	0144a	½as	£3
T 74	0146	1as	£3

SHORKOT (Jhang District)

User unknown, dated January 1949. There was no military in this area, hence it must be Civilian in origin. Two typewriters, are known in small letters, in one case the overprint is double over faint capitals, the capitals are so indistinct that the characteristics cannot be described.

Small letters, capital "P" (19 and 23)

T 75	0143	3ps	£3
T 76	0144a	½as	£3
a.	Double small and capitals		£4

UNIDENTIFIED II (10)

Apart from being collected at the time this is such a bad copy that it must be genuine. It is only worth recording to establish the typewriter used.

T 77	0138	1Rs	—

UNIDENTIFIED III (25).

Two mint copies were found by Brigadier Lewis, Royal Corps of Signals, so they are presumably of Signals origin. The typewriter had an extra line after the "K" which joined up with the serif of the "I" to punch a rectangular hole in the stamp. This is not the kind of variety to be philatelically inspired.

T 78	0147	2as	£3

CHAPTER VIII

Manuscript Overprints

Prices are for good copies, either mint or used off piece. See Appendix C.
Check List Numbering : See page x.

ILLEGAL USE OF INDIAN STAMPS

Indian stamps were valid for postage upto 1st November, 1947 and in the Punjab and the N.W.F.P. until 21st December, 1947.

Copies may be found used in 1948 or even 1949 which were accepted by the Post Office ; in some cases they were probably passed by accident, but in others it would appear that their use was due to the same shortage of Pakistan stamps that produced the handstamps.

This illegal use of Indian stamps is rare in Ordinary stamps but less rare in Service stamps. In this connection we may note that the local Post office could apply a handstamp on Ordinary stamps but could not do so on Service stamps. I have found Indian Service stamps used in all Provinces including East Pakistan; the use of the obsolete ½as brown in Kohat probably indicates that the Treasury was implicated perhaps having issued the Indian stamps to the user for typing.

Whatever the underlying cause may be, the Indian stamps undoubtedly did postal duty and those used in 1948-49 are eminently collectable. Since there is no established market for these I hesitate to suggest a price. Shall we say £1 upwards per piece for Ordinary and £·50 upwards for Service ?

MANUSCRIPT OVERPRINTS

I have heard of, but I have not seen, Indian stamps overwritten "PAKISTAN" used shortly after partition (15th August 1947). The birth of Pakistan was accompanied by a thrilling outpouring of patriotic fervour, and the manuscript overprinting of Indian stamps with "PAKISTAN" can be readily understood as a symbol thereof. The use of Indian stamps was however legal and the overwriting was unnecessary ; in my opinion it should not be philatelically condoned.

Manuscript surchages in 1948 have a different status for they were applied in an attempt to make the stamps legal. Examples are particularly interesting when the place and date of use agrees with known shortage in that area at the time, but lack of knowledge often prevents us from so doing.

The illegal use of Indian stamps at the period gives an opportunity for the unscrupulous to write Pakistan on stamps so used. It is therefore desirable, even on cover, to see that the writing is underneath the cancellation or that its history is known.

ORDINARY STAMPS

BARA FORT

This small fort about eight miles West of Peshawar is garrisoned by the Civil Armed Forces and its post office is administered by the troops on a commission basis. It only uses about three hundred rupees worth of stamps in about six months and replenishes stock at that interval. That it had Indian stamps in stock in February 1948 and that a manuscript overprint was then employed is thus readily understandable ; we may also note the shortage of Pakistan stamps at that time as shown by Peshawar handstamping which commenced late in January 1948.

The use of these manuscript overprints was discovered by a collector in February 1948, but he evidently only used a few philatelically for I have seen a non-philatelic entire used as late as April. The handwriting on the April entire differs from that used in February ; a different soldier was apparently on duty.

The clerk who despatched Service mail was literate in English and wrote 'PAKISTAN' in capital Roman letters (see below) :

ARABIC LETTERS

M1	265	3ps	£3.50
M2	266	½as	£3.50
M3	267	9ps	£3.50
M4	268	1as	£3.50
M5	269a	1½as	£3.50
M6	270	2as	£3.50
M7	271	3as	£4.50
M8	272	3½as	£5
M9	273	4as	£4.50
M10	274	6as	£5
M11	275	8as	£5
M12	282	3ps/1as 3ps	£3.50

ROMAN LETTERS

This type has been reported by Agha Faqir Hussain Zahid.

M13	269a	1½as	£3.50
M14	271	3as	£4
M15	273	4as	£4.50

ROMAN LETTERS

BANNU (In script).

The only copy seen was used by the Brooke Bond Tea traveller on 8th April, 1948, a week before the handstamp (Bannu Type I) appeared.

M16	265	3ps	£4

KARACHI (In capitals).

In the piece seen the writing is under the cancellation. It must surely have been done by the user, and passed through the Karachi G.P.O. inadvertently.

M17	266	½as	£2
M18	268	1as	£2

SERVICE STAMPS

ROMAN LETTERS

BARA FORT (In capitals).

See under Ordinary stamps for general notes. Some pieces show the word 'Agent' as part of the address. The representatives of the Government in Tribal Territory are called Political Agents, corresponding to Deputy Commissioners in settled Districts. Service mail addressed to the Political Agent is thus undoubtedly genuine and establishes the issue as such.

M19	0143	3ps	£3
M20	0144	½as	£3
M21	0145	9ps	£3
M22	0146	1as	£2.50
M23	0146a	1as 3ps	£4
M24	0146b	1½as	£3
M25	0147	2as	£3
M26	0148	2½as	£3.50
M27	0149	4as	£3.50
M28	0150	8as	£6
M29	0138	1Rs	£8

BANNU (In script).

The Ordnance Depot, Bannu used 1as. stamps for about a week from 25 March, 1948, just before Peshawar Service prints appeared in Bannu. The overprint was written by the user as it and the address are in the same handwriting.

M30	0146	1as	£3

BANNU (In capitals).

The capitals are very rough. User is unknown and date is illegible.

M31	0146b	1½as	£3
M32	0138	1 Rs	£8

LAHORE (In capitals).

M33	0145	9ps	£3

This type has been reported from the collection of Mr. F. Qadir on piece. The cancellation though illegible is above the overprint.

MANZAI (In capitals).

This was used in February 1948 (note that this is earlier than the typing in April). I obtained it personally from the heap of envelopes which I daily examined, but the writing is over the cancellation. As I did not write it myself, it must have been done by the postal clerk, presumably when he noticed that he had cancelled an Indian stamp in error.

M34	0146	1as	£3

PESHAWAR (In capitals).

Seen on entire dated 18 August, 1948 from the Deputy Superintendent Railway Police, NWFP to the Divisional Personnal Officer of the Railways, Rawalpindi.

M35	0145	9ps	£3.50

SARGODHA (In capitals).

The Military Hospital attached to the Remount Depot, used the 1as 3ps on *20th* August, 1948, the same month as the Depot used Sargodha Type II. The stamp overwritten is the obsolete 1as 3ps which suggests that the Treasury may have issued Indian stamps for overprinting by users.

Subsequently a piece has been seen bearing 3 × 1as and 1 × 1½as stamps dated 5 April, 1948.

M36	0146	1as	£3
M37	0146a	1as 3ps	£4
M38	0146b	1½as	£4

SHUJABAD (In capitals).

I found two copies in a dealer's stock which had not been recognised by him.

H39	0146b	1½as	£3

CHAPTER IX

Postal Stationery

I confess that in 1948 I neglected postal stationery as I was overwhelmed by the deluge of handstamps on adhesives. I amassed, however, what handstamped stationery happened to come my way, hoping that the dies used thereon might assist in the study of handstamps on adhesives.

This hope proved unfounded since the dies used on stationery usually differ from those used on adhesives. In a few places, notably Quetta, a type used on adhesives has been seen on stationery (these cases are recorded in Chapter V), but in all of these places except one, I have also seen stationery with types not found on adhesives.

Postal stationery with types also known on adhesives is thus sufficiently scarce and attractive to warrant a premium in price.

Another difficulty in the study of postal stationery overprinted "PAKISTAN" is that there is no complete reference list of Indian postal stationery, Captain Adegy-Edgar and Mrs. Earl have shown me several kinds of stationery which I have never seen, so there may well be further items of Indian postal stationery surcharged "PAKISTAN" which are not recorded.

It is hoped, however, that the following notes may form a basis for study by others.

MACHINE-PRINTED OVERPRINTS

Postal stationery is printed in large sheets, which are then cut to size, and, when necessary, made into envelopes. It is unlikely that any uncut sheets were available in Pakistan, so I suspect that all the more usual types of overprints are Nasik prints. There are however, two types from Baluchistan and two from Lahore which were probably overprinted one at a time, a tedious process. In a few other cases it is doubtful if the surcharge is a handstamp, or a poor machine print ; these can be regarded as handstamps.

PROBABLY NASIK PRINTS

Type I (Block letters. No stop. 26¼ mm × 3 mm. Black).

P1. On 1½as deep lilac, embossed envelope	50	50
P2. On 4½as blue embossed Registered envelope	£1	£1

(The 4½as was available in three sizes large, medium, and small).

Type 2 (Block letters. No stop. 15¾ × 1¾ mm. Black).

P3 On 1½as deep lilac embossed envelope	40	40

Type 3. (Block letters. No stop. 16½ × 1¼ mm. Black) Pakistan in Arabic letters 16¾ mm. long at the top centrally over the words "POSTCARD".

P4. On ½as plum ; postcard 30 30

This must have been printed after the increase in the postage rates on 1st April 1948.

Type 4. (Block letters. No stop. 13½×2 mm. Black).

P6. On 6as blue airmall sheet 75 75

The design of the 6as stamp is on a white rectangular background, the remainder of the letter being pale blue.

Type 5. (Serif letters. No stop 18½×2½ mm. Black).

This is the same type as the Nasik prints on high value adhesive.

P7. On 14as lilac on blue surcharged 12as Airmail envelope. £1.50 £1.50

BALUCHISTAN PRINTS

I have only seen one copy each of P8 and P9.

Type 6 (Serif letters. No stop. Black).

Overprinted in three lines, each 10 mm. apart, apparently at a single operation.

Top line "NINE PIES" (22×3 mm) Second Line "PAKISTAN" (21×3 mm.). Third line : a bar (25 mm.) through "HALF ANNA".

P8. On ½as green surcharged 9ps ; Postcard of KG V — £5

Type 7. (Block letters. No stop. 32×4 mm. Black).

P9. On 1½as deep lilac ; embossed envelope of KG VI. — £3

LAHORE PRINTS

Types 8 and 9 have "PAKISTAN" in the same type and therefore were printed in the same place. Though very few copies have been seen, cancellations include Gujranwala, Mianwali, Sargodha and Lahore ; this indicates printing at the Provincial Capital. Some support to a Lahore origin is given by the fine spidery lettering of 'NINE PIES' in type 9 being similar to the high value Lahore Service Prints.

The quality of the printing is poor, and it is suggested that a watermark machine may have been used.

Type 8 (Block letters. No stop. 13½×2 mm. 'P' narrow, 'N' broad Black).

P10. On 9ps green ; postcard — £2

P11. On ½as plum ; Service postcard £2.50 —

The ½as plum postcard overprinted 'Service' in block letters 13¾×2 mm. was in use before partition and was therefore overprinted in Nasik.

The card seen, though, unused, has on the reverse a printed form of notification from the General Manager, North Western Railway, Lahore. The form also shows that 5000 copies were printed in 1949. I am informed that the

'PAKISTAN' overprint was printed in The Railway Press, Moghalpura, but no Ordinary stamps or stationery would be used by the Railway and the overprint is in Type 8 as used for Ordinary Stationery. Railway origin is most unlikely though the printing on the reverse was undoubtedly done in Moghalpura.

Type 9 (Block letters. No stop. Black).

Overprinted in two lines 5½ mm apart. Upper line 'PAKISTAN' as in Type 8. Lower line : 'NINE PIES' (18¾×3 mm.).

P12. On ½as plum surcharged 9ps ; postcard — £2 50

HANDSTAMPS

Handstamping of postal stationery was ordered by the Government of Pakistan on 3rd January 1948 (Appdx. A4). These orders were probably necessitated by the difficulty of machine printing singles, but the difficulty of transporting such bulky materials when the railways were short of coal may have been an additional reason.

Handstamping of stationery, both in Post Offices and Treasuries, was therefore general throughout the country, in contrast to the handstamping of adhesives which was confined to certain localities. The number of types is therefore colossal and any attempt to make check list of the dies would be far more difficult than in the case of adhesives and the lists would be much longer than those in Appendix D.

In some places such as Lahore and Hyderabad, only one die has been seen, but usually many dies were used in places of any size and often in smaller places also.

Black and purple are the usual colours, but blue and green are also known. Red has been seen used from the village of Kareki in Sialkot District.

The prices below are for attractive entires, the upper limit of price is therefore higher than those suggested for adhesives where prices are for singles off piece. A wide range of price has been suggested in most cases, depending on the size of the place of origin (NOT necessarily the place of use) as explained more fully after the check lists.

ENVELOPES

Stationery of King George V

PH1.	On 1as brown, Embossed	£4
PH2.	On 4¼as blue, Registered embossed	£5

Stationery of King George VI

PH3.	On 1as 3ps bistre, Embossed	£3.50
PH4.	On 1½as deep lilac. Embossed.	£0.25 to £3

(The envelope varies in colour from white to brown buff).

a.	Handstamp in Blue or Green	£2 to £3
b.	Handstamp in Red	£4
c.	Inverted : Double etc.	£2.50 to £4
PH5.	On 4½as Blue Registered, Embossed (This exists in 3 sizes, large, medium and small).	£0.75 to £3
PH6.	On 8as. slate on pink, Forces Airmail	£2.50 to £5
PH7.	On 14as Lilac on blue, Airmail	£3 to £5
PH8.	On PH7 surcharged 12as (see P7 on page 107)	£3 to £5

POSTCARDS

Note : All ½as and 9ps post cards exist (a) normal, (b) and (c) despatch and reply portions of the reply paid postcard.

PH9.	On 9ps green	£2 to £4
PH10.	On ½as plum	£0.50 to £2.50
	a. Handstamped in Blue or Green	£1 to £3
	b. Inverted : Double etc.	£2 to £4
PH11.	On 4as Air Mail	£1 to £3

Some years before the birth of Pakistan (I think about 1939 but several enquiries have proved fruitless), the Indian rate for postcards was reduced from 9ps. to ½as. In addition to the new ½as plum (see PH 10 above) the 9ps green was machine overprinted in Nasik with 'HALF ANNAS' in black serif letters, 26½×3 mm.

PH12.	On 9ps Green machine printed ½as on black	£2 to £4

Similar handstamped 'HALF ANNA' are known both in black and in violet ; these handstamps were probably applied in Pakistan to old stocks of the 9ps. postcard.

PH13.	On 9ps green handstamped ½as in black	£1.50 to £3
PH14.	On 9ps green handstamped ½as in Violet	£2 to £3

On April, 1st 1948 Pakistan increased the postal rate for postcards to 9ps. In most places the postal clerks affixed a 3ps adhesive to the ½as or ½as on 9ps postcard before issue. I have seen the 9ps without surcharge similarly provided with a 3ps adhesive after 1st April 1948 as though it were ½as only.

Two kinds of handstamps have been seen converting ½as postcards to the new 9ps rate.

(a) The 'HALF ANNA' surcharge on the old 9ps postcard is obliterated by a bar.

(b) The ½as plum is handstamped 'NINE PIES' sometimes with and sometimes without a long bar deleting the ½as in the two upper corners of the stamp.

These have been seen used in Chaman, Pishin and Sibi in Baluchistan. Nearly all types differ in detail, hence I do not think any were printed or typed, though some look as if they might have been. In at least some cases the change in value and the word 'PAKISTAN' were on a single composite die applied in one operation.

PH15.	On 9ps green with 'HALF ANNA' deleted	£2 to £3
PH16.	On ½as plum handstamped 'NINE PIES'	£2.50 to £4

LETTER SHEETS

PH17.	On 1½as pale black on buff. Airmail for H.M. Forces	£2 to £4
PH18.	On 6as blue on Pale Blue. Airmail	£1.50 to £3.50
	(See P6 above for design of the stamp).	

Valuation

For all the above (PH1 to PH18) add 25% if the type is known on adhesives, but the total price should NOT exceed the maximum suggested for each catalogue number.

The first approximation to the value of an entire between the wide limits of pricing suggested for many of these handstamps may well be in accordance with the size of the place of origin. Thus Peshawar, Lahore and Rawalpindi (excepting the small green die) would be at the lower limit and small post offices using their own handstamps at the upper limit. In my experience, which is both limited and abnormal, Karachi and Quetta should, however, be about midway between the lower and upper limits. I have also not seen any handstamped postal stationery from East Pakistan, although they should exist.

When postal stationery also bears adhesives the premium for an entire should not be paid twice over. The postal stationery price should be halved, or the adhesives should bear no premium.

Cut outs

London prices indicate that an attractive cut out with clear cancellation is worth half the price of an entire, with a maximum of £0.50.

This is heretical to the postal historian, but in my opinion is fully justified by the unusual conditions. The collcetor is faced with a number of similar entires in which the interest centres on the type of the handstamps. Entires are unwieldy in the study of these types, especially when they are not outstandingly different ; cut outs enable the types to be mounted closer together for concentrated study. I am thus a firm believer in their use.

CHAPTER X

Forgeries

It is obviously easy to manufacture a die for handstamping or to type or write an overprint upon an Indian stamp, but with the exercise of due care these dangers can be recognised with much greater ease than might be expected.

The methods adopted before admitting an overprint are outlined below, and it is recommended that in future they should be applied to types not yet recorded. These tests are stringent and undoubtedly eliminate some genuine types until satisfactory copies come to light, but it is better to sacrifice a few genuine ones than to risk acceptance of forgeries. I have also listed on lesser evidence a few types of unidentified origin known to me in 1948 when the stamps were still current, provided there is no counter evidence to indicate that they may be forgeries. It is however felt that such a relaxation of rules should not be permitted for types which were discovered in later years.

HISTORICAL

Notes of warning about the danger of forgeries appeared in 1948 in "Stamp Collecting" and "Gibbons' Stamps Monthly" and doubtless elsewhere from time to time. In October 1948 Col. Boddington showed me some obvious forgeries of the Quetta handstamp which he had obtained in Calcutta, but the first appearance of forgeries in bulk was two large lots in a London auction on 3rd November, 1949. Fortunately one lot was bought by Dr. Dudley Stamp who found all were forged and the other purchaser, on his information, spared no effort to recover those sold or unsold from approval books sent far and wide. Similar forgeries, however, still appear in collections offered for sale.

DEFINITIONS

The term "forgery" has been used above in a generic sense, but it is advisable to subdivide it to clarify the dangers and thus see how they can best be avoided.

Forgery : Imitations of genuine types made with counterfeit dies.

Bogus stamps : Imitations which so clearly differ from genuine types that the type copied cannot be identified.

Doubtful stamps (a contraction for "Stamps of doubtful Status") are stamps made for collectors by, or with the connivance of, postal or treasury officials.

The number of types that are doubtful are few but discussions have to be detailed, they have therefore been relegated to Chapter XI.

FORGERIES

These are imitations of the genuine and the main test is comparison with the genuine. The difficulty of exact copying of a handstamp is shown in Chapter IV and it is clearly even more difficult to copy the characteristics of a typewriter.

There are however so many varieties of the genuine that great assistance is afforded by the cancellation for if this is under the overprint the latter is a forgery. Once a forgery has been detected its characteristics can be noted and its danger is greatly reduced.

If the cancellation is over the overprint one is not absolved from comparison with genuine types for the cancellation may itself be forged.

Whether a cancellation is over or under the overprint can usually be seen with a strong magnifying glass, but if it is not clearly visible by this means, the stamp should be examined under a microscope or a quartz lamp. When using a microscope, magnification from × 15 to × 40 are best ; higher magnifications lead to the paper fibres becoming too prominent and confusing.

Few forgeries have yet been seen and these are described in the Chapters dealing with the genuine, as follows :

1. Peshawar or Karachi Print ; high values, Ordinary.
2. Peshawar Print ; low values, Ordinary.
3. Peshawar metal handstamps, low values, Ordinary.
4. Quetta handstamps : low values, Ordinary but also seen on Service stamps.
5. Karachi Print; low and high values, Service.
6. Rawalpindi serif Service but applied to low values, Ordinary.
7. Peshawar Print; low values, Service.

Most serious collectors of these issues must have by now been able to mount a few pages of forgeries. Surprisingly these do not amount to much and are in the main confined to the well known types listed above.

BOGUS STAMPS

There are many varieties and a forger could easily make many more. Since they are not close copies of genuine overprints the sole danger lies in accepting the type as genuine on insufficient evidence. Types not recorded should not be accepted as genuine unless copies are found with a Pakistan cancellation dated during the period of use which is over the overprint.

The period of use is 1948 to 31st October 1949 for Government machine printed and for typed overprints but 1948 only for handstamps on Ordinary stamps though slightly later for Service stamps.

This test does not eliminate forged cancellations or overprints of Doubtful Status; it is therefore suggested that examination on the lines given in Chapter XI is also necessary.

If cancellations are found under an overprint that type is almost certainly bogus. If stamps show fragments of Indian postmarks such as Bombay, Calcutta or Shillong, the type is extremely suspicious and the greatest care is necessary before accepting it as genuine, though Indian postmarks may be Transit or Delivery marks on genuine stamps.

CHAPTER XI

Doubtful Stamps

Such was the confusion of the times and the shortage of experienced staff (see Chapter I) that types or varieties could be made for collectors by, or with the connivance of, postal or treasury officials who were ready to oblige and often did not realise that this was irregular. These types and varieties are called by me Doubtful stamps. So many types valid for postage were in use that if Doubtful Stamps were used on mail they would have full franking power even on foreign mail. As Mr. Carleton Swiney wittily wrote "if a Scinde Dawk had been handstamped "PAKISTAN" it would have been accepted for postage". Doubtful stamps can therefore bear Pakistan cancellations which are over the overprint.

When these stamps are also known with cancellations under the overprint or with fragments of Indian cancellations other than Transit or Delivery, the die must have remained in the possession of the sender and the type is clearly bogus (see Chapter X).

A similar, but less serious, irregularity occurs when mail is cancelled by favour, and at once handed back to the sender. These covers can be recognized by the absence of a receipt or delivery cancellation, for this is applied in Pakistan to mail delivered in the normal way. Such covers may bear genuine stamps, but unless the type of overprint is also known on covers bearing a receipt mark the issue is Doubtful.

In other cases it is largely a matter of personal opinion whether a type or variety should be regarded as Doubtful, though, as will appear below, there are various features which can arouse suspicion.

Philatelists should not be unduly alarmed at the prospect of Doubtful Stamps for the list of varieties and issues which I consider Doubtful is short, and some collectors think I am far too strict. In the check lists I have done my best to exclude stamps which in my personal opinion are Doubtful. I have tried to put myself in the position of a member of a Committee entrusted by a Society or Association with the responsibility of giving certificates that stamps are genuine. The members of such committees are often protected by anonymity and their opinions are always given under the authority of the Society or Association. These Certificates when adverse are always unwelcome to those who have obtained the stamps in good faith. I have, however, the most invidious and distasteful task, which in honour bound I cannot shirk, of expressing my opinion on debateable points publicly and with no weighty authority behind me. Readers should consider themselves as the other members of the committee and decide for themselves whether my statement of cases against certain issues holds good.

Some examples of Doubtful stamps will probably prove more useful than any definition in visualising the problem and then seeking to deal with it.

1. A friend of mine who collected stamps in a mild way bought a couple of each low value available in a post office, supplied the missing values from his Indian collection and had them handstamped by an obliging postal clerk "some horizontal, some diagonal and some inverted". When he told me, he learnt to his surprise that this was fraudulent but kept them as curiosities.

If one did not know the history one should still be surprised to see a number of values hitherto unreported, coupled with inverted varieties from a post office which normally applied the die carefully. The fact that these were mint would increase one's suspicions.

2. I bought a few copies of one value and one copy of another all that were left in stock, at a small post office. My local agent, who was with me at the time, later with great difficulty, obtained two more current Indian values and a booklet of the obsolete 1937 issue which he got the postal clerk to handstamp. The 1937 booklet surprised me and I questioned him, but I might have well been duped by the two current values. I naturally told him not to do it again. This story shows how an innocent collector can be duped by an innocent agent with the aid of an innocent postal clerk, but the result is a Doubtful stamp.

5. Shri Bhattacharjee, in the Pakistan Philatelist, recorded that a Calcutta petty dealer, whose home was in Pabna District, took sheets of Indian stamps there and his own die and got his production used. I have not traced the type, but as the dealer still possesses the die, he may well have exposed the fraud by subsequently using it on used Indian stamps. Even if not so exposed, the fact of sets from an obscure post office being offered for sale should arouse suspicion.

Suspicious features

The above examples indicate that the following should arouse suspicion in types not yet recorded.

1. Type known on covers without Delivery or Receipt postmark or if off cover with cancellations of a few dates only.

2. Types available in sets or large part sets. I regard with suspicion all values above 4as and also the 3½as Ordinary and 2½as Service.

3. Types in which a high proportion are inverted or other errors.

In such cases it is suggested that as many copies as possible be examined to find if some have :

(a) Cancellations under the overprint, or fragments of Indian cancellations.

(b) Pakistan cancellations of late date.

(c) Pakistan cancellations from two or more widely separated places. This may be due to casual carriage unless philatelically used, but the odds against survival from both places are very great.

STATEMENT OF CASE REGARDING CERTAIN ISSUES

CHAKTAI

In 1948-49 this was a small post office in the suburbs of Chittagong which should not normally have values above 2Rs in stock. Subsequently due to the expansion of Chittagong port, it has more importance. It is the only post office in the District from which handstamping has been reported.

Initially four distinct issues in large part sets had been reported from Chaktai with inteavals between them. As such they were treated with suspicion and only Type I was admitted as genuine. Type II was classified as Doubtful and types III and IV as Bogus.

Subsequent research by Mr. R.E. Doubleday as reported in the "Stamp Collecting Magazine" of March 15th 1963—"East Pakistan, the Local Overprints and Handstamps", has brought to light a fifth type and the status of different types as under.

(1) Type I (Block letters with stop. $14\frac{3}{4}\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Purple. February 1948).

The type is genuine.

(2) Type II (Block letters with stop. $15\frac{1}{4}\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Purple. March 1948).

This type has now been cleared as perfectly genuine, though short-lived. This type had been initially condemned on the ground that the post office was too small to have carried the 5Rs and 10Rs stamps. Mr. Doubleday is convinced that it was busy enough to have carried the High Values. The issue has been restored to its proper place in Chapter V.

(3) Type III (Serif capitals. No stop. $16\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Purple. May 1948).

This issue has been thoroughly investigated and cleared by Mr. Doubleday as perfectly genuine but extremely short-lived. He has reported it on $\frac{1}{2}$as and 2as values applied diagonally. This type has been restored to its proper position in Chapter V.

(4) Type IV (Small letters with Capital 'P', $15/16\times 1$ mm. With stop. Purple).

This type has been confirmed as Bogus. One piece has been seen post-marked 'Werawal' a locality unknown in Pakistan.

(5) Type V (Block capitals with stop. The letters have a somewhat flattened appearance. $15\frac{1}{4}/15\frac{1}{2}\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Violet).

Mr. Doubleday has reported this type with values from 3ps to 8as. He has been unable to get adequate evidence to prove the bonafides of this issue. It has, therefore, been classified as Doubtful.

"EAST PAKISTAN" (Ordinary stamps. Block letters with no stop. $15\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Blue or Bluish-grey).

This has been reported in print as genuine and fathered on East Pakistan. It is usually on the 4as or 6as value which is suspicious. With much difficulty, Mrs. Earl found a copy with legible letters in the cancellation, a word commencing ADV...... the only post office in India or Pakistan commencing with these letters is "Advocate Lucknow", hence the issue is bogus.

GUJRAT CITY (Ordinary and Service stamps. Serif letters. $19\frac{1}{4}\times2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Purple or Black).

Varieties : "PKISTAN", "PAHISTAN", "PDKISTAN" and "PAYISTAN" are also known. These at once brand the issue as Bogus, but even if the forger had not over-reached himself in this manner there are several other suspicious features.

(a) I first saw the issue at a very late date (July 1955) and since then numbers have appeared.

(b) In those correctly spelt "PAKISTAN" 40% were inverted.

(c) It is known both on Ordinary and Service stamps, hence if genuine it would be a Treasury issue. The known Gujrat Treasury issue on Service stamps is totally different.

(d) A number of obsolete stamps, including three values of the Inauguration of New Delhi and the 2Rs KGV have been seen.

(e) When first seen all legible dates were 12th January 1948 and 3rd March 1948. This is too early for Service stamps from the West Punjab. Other dates have since appeared indicating that the forger, pleased with his initial success, decided to make more.

The cancellations are over the overprints but the latter are so obviously bogus that the cancellation must be irregular. It may be either forged with a moveable date portion or, more probably, the genuine cancellation back dated to 1948.

HYDERABAD

Inverted and Double overprints.

The normal overprint is only known up to the 4as value. Complete sets of errors of the same values appeared on the stamp market within a few weeks of issue ; these were available in blocks. This would not be surprising if careless handstamping was habitual as in Peshawar and Sialkot Treasury issues, but in Hyderabad no error has been seen on a commercial cover and carelessness was therefore unusual. I have been shown four sheets of four different values. In the 1280 stamps there were only two errors, a proportion of errors lower than in most issues. The errors available in blocks are therefore suspect.

In the doubles the two overprints are neatly spaced widely apart and in the inverted the top half of the sheet was normal and the lower half inverted, thus providing tête-bêche central rows. An explanation of the methods employed which caused these errors was given at the time. In no other issues do we know how errors arose, our knowledge for Hyderabad therefore increases the suspicion that they were made to order. This would require obliging postal staff.

When I visited Hyderabad in April and found stocks of handstamps exhausted, the postal clerk offered to apply the die if I could supply the Indian stamps. This obliging offer was politely declined. The four sheets mentioned above bear the Hyderabad Cancellation in one corner as proof of origin ; this also proves readiness to oblige.

The probity of the large dealer who sold the bulk of these errors is beyond dispute, but there were strong rumours in Pakistan at the time that a petty Karachi dealer had them made to order. Whether these rumours be true or not, the evidence in my opinion justified the omission of the errors from the check list.

LAHORE SERVICE HANDSTAMPS

Rupee values, tête-bêche varieties.

All rupee values, except the 1Rs are very rare used, in fact I have not seen some of them. In the low values only about one stamp in a hundred and sixty is an error. The complete set from 1Rs to 10Rs in mint tête-bêche pairs appears on the market from time to time. Though the type is genuine I personally consider they must have been deliberately made for collectors.

MOGHALPURA (Ordinary stamps. Block letters. No stop. $13\frac{3}{4}\times2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. GREY or BLACK).

This issue had been described as Doubtful by Col. Martin. Subsequent studies by Mr. R.E. Doubleday have shown this issue to be genuine. For details see the note under Moghalpura Handstamps on Ordinary issues.

OTHER INSTANCES

I have omitted two or three other issues of which I am very doubtful, but have seen too few copies to prepare a convincing statement of case against them. I regret that I cannot complete the task but must leave them and any further issues which come to light, whether genuine or false, to others.

Appendix A

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND PRESS NOTICES

A1.

Extract from Government of Pakistan Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) letter No. C-8 Stamps/47 dated 13th November 1947 to Provincial Governments (For full text are philatelic journal of India December 1952).

"In continuation of ......express telegram of even number dated 6th November, 47... ...all India Postage Stamps (both public and Service) lying in the treasuries in East and West Pakistan should be collected by the Collector of Dacca and the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi". They "should send these stamps to the Collector of Stamps, Nasik Road......for disposal. Damaged and unserviceable stamps including loose stamps should be sent by the two Authorities to the Controller of Stamps in a separate consignment. Loose stamps should however be pasted in rows on sheets of paper to facilitate verification".

A2.

Revenue and Development Commissioner N.W.F Province telegram to all Treasury Officials.

"9882 : Rev. dated 20th November 1947 to meet shortage of overprinted Service stamps it has been decided to overprint existing stock of India Service stamps with the Treasuries. Such stock should be sent to Prestonwef Peshawar for overprinting with the word "PAKISTAN" across King's effigy. Printing is to be done only in Prestonwef, Peshawar."

Since this is directly contrary to the Government telegram of 6th November, 1947 (see A1) untraced reference to, and orders from, Karachi seems possible.

"Prestonwef" is the telegraphic address of the N.W.F.P. Government Press at Peshawar.

A3.

Newspaper "Civil and Military Gazette" Lahore, dated 13th December 1947 reported inter alia that :—

"A great scarcity of stamps etc. existed in the Post Offices in the West Punjab and the Government had therefore issued 100 seals to the Post Offices in the West Punjab to imprint Postal Stationery present in stocks, with stamp of Pakistan".

A4.

Extract from Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) letter No. C-8 Stamps/47 dated 3rd January 1948 to the Provincial Governments.

"... the obsolete Indian Postal Stationery stocks in the Treasuries in the Dominion shall not be returned to the Collector of Stamps, Nasik, but shall be overprinted in the Government Presses at Provincial Headquarters or in other presses where the Provincial Governments work is being done under proper supervision. Treasuries having small stock of such stationery outside Provincial Headquarters shall surcharge the Stationery by rubber-stamping.

Such treasuries if they have large stock of the obsolete Indian Postal Stationery and cannot conveniently rubber-stamp it, should send it to the treasury at Provincial Headquarters for overprinting in the Government Press and return. They should however, retain some stock... .....to be surcharged by them locally by rubber-stamping......in case they run short......before getting their stocks back from Provincial Headquarter". This instruction to retain some stocks in case they run short is a clear example of the difficulty encountered at that time.

"The overprinted stationery with the post office shall, however, not be returned to the treasuries but will be surcharged by rubber-stamping by them".

The new design Pakistan Postal Envelope had however been printed.

"......The treasuries should be instructed not to issue the new design postal stationery until the stocks of overprinted or rubber-stamped stationery with them are completely exhausted."

A5.

Secretary Development Department West Punjab letter No. 135-St. of 23rd January, 1948 (copy NOT available) ordered Treasuries to send Service stamps to Lahore for overprinting.

A6.

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner, West Punjab letter No. 244-St. eated 7th February 1948 to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Reference : Your memorandum No. SC/356/T and SC/353/T dated 4th January 1948.

Memorandum *Immediate*

The rubber stamps should be got prepared locally and the necessary over-printing of the Service stamps done on the lines suggested by you in your memorandum referred to above. Public Postage Stamps, however, whether loose or otherwise should all be sent to the Controller of Stamps, Karachi, Nasik Road through the Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, who will arrange for their overprinting as already intimated vide West Punjab Government Memorandum No. 2056 St., dated the 21st November, 1947.

A7.

Financial Commissioner West Pakistan No. 557 St of 11th March 1948 (copy NOT available) ordered all Treasuries to stamp Service stamps with locally made handstamps.

A8.

Chief Postmaster Lahore, Memo No. L. Misc/305/Rubber Stamping Stamps, dated 28th April 1948 to the Treasury Officer, Lahore.

"Since Service Postage stamps surcharged "PAKISTAN" with rubber stamps, are being issued to the Government offices by the local Treasury Lahore they should be accepted and No Objection raised to their acceptance on postal articles". Public postage stamps so impressed "Pakistan" with rubber stamps should not however be accepted.

"Any instance where an article bearing public postage stamps overprinted "Pakistan" by rubber stamps is found posted or received for delivery should be reported to this office giving date, time and place of posting with name and address of the addressee as well as of the sender where possible. Efforts should also be made to obtain empty covers of such articles after effecting delivery of their contents.

Copy to all concerned for information and guidance".

A9.

Newspaper "Civil and Military Gazette" Lahore dated 21st May, 1948.

"Stamps surcharged Pakistan".

"Attention of the Government has been drawn to certain articles appearing in the Indian Press regarding surcharge of Pakistan stamps with rubber stamps, says a Press Note. It is notified for general public information that the Pakistan Government never authorized any such issue. The only surcharged "Pakistan" stamps issued by the Government were those printed at the Nasik Press or the Government Press under security arrangements and released to Pakistan Treasuries. Stamps surcharged "Pakistan" with rubber stamps are therefore unauthorised and should not have any philatelic value...... arrangements have now been made to overprint Pakistan on Indian stamps at Peshawar, Karachi, Lahore and Dacca".

A10.

A Press Note of 3rd June stated that

"..... postal stamps could not remain valid after being rubber stamped, they can only be surcharged at Nasik by printing".

A11.

Extract from Director General Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Department Memo No. FM-5-15/49 dated 23rd February 1950 to all Ministries, Divisions etc.; and all Provincial Governments (including Karachi and Baluchistan).

"Indian postage stamps overprinted Pakistan have been declared obsolete with effect from 1st November, 1949. The Ministries and Subordinate Offices under them may have stocks of unused stamps left over with them......It is requested that effective destruction of such stamps should be carried out under the immediate supervision of a responsible officer. In no case should, it is requested, the stamps be allowed to fall into unauthorized hands... Unauthorized marketing of stamps may lead to the lowering of prices in the philatelic market as also the prestige of the State with the philatelists of the world".

Appendix B

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTED OVERPRINTS

The following marginal marks on the sheets of low value Indian stamps are sometimes useful in plating "PAKISTAN" overprints.

Marginal arrows close to the stamps are central in the top and bottom margins i.e. between columns 8 and 9. They occur in three places on each of the side margins, between rows 5 and 6, rows 10 and 11 and rows 15 and 16. These arrows thus divide the sheet into eight blocks of forty for ease of post office accounting.

In addition there are two dots some distance from the stamps in the top and bottom margins above or below the left of the 7th column and the right of the 10th column.

* * * *

NASIK ORDINARY

These were printed by offset lithography.

Flaws are few and some are probably inconstant printing varieties, hence a list of flaws seen in Nasik would be valueless as an aid to the separation of Local Overprints.

These are two sub-types in the low values which are in different printings; the first issued on 1st October, 1947 has a thin final vertical stroke to the "N", the second with a thicker stroke is that copied by photography for both the Lahore and Karachi plates.

In the high values the size of the stamps and arrangement of the sheet of Indian stamps necessitated a different setting for the 14 annas ; this is probably why the small stocks of this value in Pakistan were not locally overprinted in the Government Presses.

* * * *

NASIK SERVICE

These were also printed by offset lithography and the flaws are few. Two plates were used for the low values and the differences are insignificant. For the high values one plate common for both Ordinary and Service stamps was used.

The main question is whether the 1as. 3ps. was overprinted in Nasik as well as Karachi. It is reported that two hundred sheets were printed which indicates a Nasik printing since numbers printed locally have not been disclosed.

On the other hand it was not sold at the philatelic counter of the G.P.O. Karachi where all other values printed in Nasik were sold. My surmise is that it was printed, but that stocks did not reach West Pakistan due to the mob destruction at Delhi Railway Station (see Chap I). Since the 1as. 3ps. Karachi Service is an early print not always distinguishable with certainty from Nasik prints the question seems insoluble. I have therefore classed all 1as. 3ps. as Karachi prints to which the bulk of those surviving undoubtedly belong.

COPIES OF NASIK PRINTS

As mentioned in Chapter II plates were made in Lahore and Karachi from photographs of Nasik prints. The method employed has not been officially disclosed, but from a study of the stamps themselves it is clear that the plates were composed of stereotypes.

A brief outline of the processes involved is given below; for further details "Easton's Postage Stamps in the Making" should be consulted.

1. Photography. A block of Nasik prints was photographed to the same scale on a glass negative. A colour filter was used to eliminate the Indian stamp leaving the words "PAKISTAN" only on the glass.

2. Making the line block. Instead of printing from the glass on paper sensitive to light which is then developed to produce the photographs we all possess, the print was made on a sheet of metal (copper or zinc) with a coating sensitive to light. By one of several methods this sheet of metal was then developed in a dark room and treated so that it was bare except for the words "PAKISTAN". The sheet was then put in an acid bath to eat away the unprotected metal to a sufficient depth leaving the words "PAKISTAN" in relief.

3. Making the moulds. Wet papier-mache was pressed upon the line block, either by beating it in with a wire brush, or by use of a powerful hydraulic press. The result was then baked to provide a mould in which the words "PAKISTAN" were sunken.

4. Casting from the moulds. Molten metal was then poured into the mould and, on solidifying, the words "PAKISTAN" were in relief on the metal. The metal was trimmed and mounted on a block the same height as normal type (type high). Several stereotypes can be made from one mould.

5. Assembly to form a printing plate. The type high blocks, with "PAKISTAN" in relief, were assembled and clamped together in the same way as printer's type.

Varieties.

The photography and making line blocks were well executed, but many varieties arose in making the moulds, casting the stereotypes and subsequent printing. These varieties are referred to in the text and briefly summerised on page 129.

Before blaming the quality of the prints it should be remembered that nearly all the skilled craftsmen had migrated to India ; apprentices therefore, often became foremen and new recruits the actual operatives. There were also grave shortages of high quality materials due to the exhaustion of stocks during World War II. For example, old metal had to be re-used for casting stereotypes; every time that stereo metal is cast it loses some of its more volatile constituents, which should therefore be provided by the addition of a "reviver". No reviver was obtainable in Pakistan until late in 1948 i.e. long after the local overprints were printed. The plates were therefore unable to stand up to the wear and tear of printing.

The same lack of skilled craftsmen and quality of materials effected the type-set plates.

The printing presses were also old and, though suitable for newsprint and circulars, were unsuited both in age and condition for high class overprinting on sheets of gummed stamps. There are thus many inconstant flaws and other varieties due to printing, notably in Lahore Service (p. 128).

Slurred prints are fairly frequent. In these, due to defects in the printing press, some or all of the letters are doubled.

Blanket prints which have a print on reverse in perfect register with the print on the front are known, though rarely, in Peshawar prints both Ordinary and Service.

PESHAWAR AND HYBRID ORDINARY

It was learnt on reliable authority that there were eight plates, made in Lahore of which six were sent to Peshawar and two to Karachi for printing. Strange variations were also known and efforts at plating were made to unravel the knots. The study has produced some startling results but has failed to produce a reliable method for recognising whether singles were printed in Peshawar or printed in Karachi (the Hybrid Prints). This inability even applies to many stamps with broken or deformed letters.

The plates have been numbered as follows :—

Plates 1,2 and 3—low values printed in Peshawar.

Plates 5 and 6—low values printed in Karachi.

Plates 7 and 8—high values printed in Peshawar.

Plate 4 has not been traced, but, as the low value plates appear to go in pairs, it is suspected that it is low value Peshawar ; it may even be the pair to the little used Plate 1 and itself little used or not used at all.

There were strong rumours that the Civil and Military Gazette Press was employed in some capacity. This Press is the premier block making firm in the North and the manufacture of line blocks was almost certainly entrusted to them. The quality of the stereos suggests that they were made by less expert hands.

Mottling. The mottling which is an outstanding feature of most stamps printed from these plates is very puzzling, but finally Mr. R. Dodd informed me, and had it confirmed by his senior printing staff, that it could only arise from the casting of the stereos with "Chilled Metal". If the molten metal is insufficiently hot its surface immediately solidifies when it touches the mould ; when it does so the constituent parts of the alloy crystallise separately in small crystals. These crystals give a rough surface which causes the mottling.

LOW VALUES

Efforts to find regularly spaced recurrent flaws for determination of the make up of the sheets fail and we are reduced to obtaining scraps of information by three methods :—

(i) **Discontinuity.** When there is a sudden change in either the horizontal or vertical spacing between overprints it is clear that this marks a division between two stereo blocks. In practice it was found inadvisable to consider a change of ½ mm. or less as a definite line of division, for slight variations within a single block may occur due to distortion or paper shrinkage and errors in measurement up to ¼ mm. may arise.

(ii) **Trimming.** Horizontal trimming was done close to the top of the word "PAKISTAN" and vertical trimming close to the line of the "N".

This trimming sometimes causes a burr which prints as a short line close to the lettering ; this gives further lines of division between blocks.

(iii) **Substitution.** Plates 2 and 5 both suffered damage and substitution or rearrangement of blocks occurred ; this naturally provides clues regarding the size of the blocks.

The sum total of the information given by these three methods does not give the complete picture ; but some points emerge :

(a) The size of the photographs of Nasik prints and the printing blocks made therefrom was 3×3. Now, the half sheets of stamps to be overprinted were 16×10, into which 3×3 does not go. The first plate was however formed by placing together a number of 3×3 blocks, the net result was naturally 18×12. The printers in Peshawar arranged that the extra impressions would fall only on the right margin, and presumably asked the makers in Lahore to make plates the correct size.

This necessitated cutting stereo blocks.

(b) At first this cutting seems to have been haphazard into blocks of four with horizontal and vertical pairs and a corner single, but it was apparently soon realised that these could be combined with uncut blocks of nine and blocks of six to provide plates of 160. The result is thus very complex and evidence is meagre, but the bottom two rows of plate 6 were certainly composed of horizontal strips and pairs with at least one single, whereas in other cases blocks of nine and six are clearly indicated, though absolute proof is impossible.

(c) Though the number of line blocks of nine (3×3) is indeterminate a large number of papier-maché moulds were made from them—my impression is at least fifty. Some of these moulds produce recognisable varieties in the stereos cast therefrom, but these varieties are scattered indiscriminately throughout the plates e.g.

Deformed N is known on Plate 1 No. 19 and in the substituted Plate 2 State. B No. 99.

Damaged "P" occurs in Plate 3 No. 128 (printed in Peshawar and Plate 6 (printed in Karachi).

It thus cannot be established that any stereo variety is to found in one position only until not only all plates but also all states of each plate are known—a most unlikely contingency. Hybrid prints therefore can NOT be distinguished from Peshawar prints by plating unless in a block sufficiently large to show two stereos and yet in the correct relative position for a known plate. If sheet margins are present the plate can often be identified more readily.

(d) The 1as. 3ps. seems to be always from Plates 5 and 6 and thus always a hybrid print.

Plate 1.

This is only partly known and printed on lower half sheets of Indian stamps ; extra prints are on the right margins, but NOT on the lower margins. Should upper half sheets come to light, all varieties known might be expected to be displaced two rows downwards to avoid imprints on the top margin.

The squat prints with lettering from two-thirds to three-quarters of the normal height are so extraordinary that a photographer, a block-maker and a printer (in Dublin) all declared they could not happen in their stages of manufacture. Finally, the printer said that distortion can occur if moulds are moved before they are fully baked, but that he had never seen examples approaching these. The deformed "N" referred to above is due to similar distortion.

Plate 2.

This is known in two States, A and B. About twenty-six stamps on the left of the sheet were apparently damaged in State A and substituted in State B. The damaged prints in State A have not been seen. Each state is known in two sub-states with minor damage to two stamps on the left of State A, and to one stamp on the right of State. B. An amusing variety is that traces of finger prints on wet moulds may be found on several stamps.

Plates 3 (Peshawar Print) **and 5** (Hybrid Print).

These have no outstanding peculiarities, though of course there are some broken letters etc. Some of those in Plate 3 also occur in the Karachi printed Plate 6.

In the 1as 3ps six hundred sheets were sent to Gujrat Treasury and of these one hundred sheets were bought by Lahore dealers ; these seem to be all Plate 5.

Plate 6 (Hybrid Print).

The history of this plate is very interesting but the evidence is meagre. Detailed argument would be lengthy and unintelligible without illustrating the blocks concerned ; some of the conclusions are tentative and may well be modified by further evidence.

It can be proved that there are three States. A, B and C and that at least four out of nine heavily damaged cliches are from Plate 6. All these heavily damaged overprints are similar and thus almost certainly from the same plate ; something horizontal but slightly curved cut away either the top or bottom of the letters (in one case both top and bottom) or made a cut through the centre of the letters. The regularity in the nature of this damage suggests a constant danger menacing the plate either in printing or storage, rather than the casually dropped spanner. The damage in each state may thus be progressive, culminating in a catastrophe noticed by the printers. Seven out of the nine varieties seen have been confirmed by two or more copies ; some are illustrated.

The order of the States. would seem to be as follows :—

State A. Just over half the setting is known ; it is only known in the 1as 3ps when Nos. 65 and 73 were damaged. Further more extensive damage followed by substitution occurred thus providing State B ; damaged cliches were removed and new ones popped into their place. The new cliches as far as is known were Lahore made, apparently spares sent with Plates 5 and 6.

State B. Only a block of ten of the ½as and a block of four with side margin and arrow of the 1as 3ps are known neither of which belong to States. A and C. A damaged cliche in the 9ps is only known in this value and may be from this State. More extensive damage followed thus providing State C. In this the damaged cliches were removed and the remainder swept to the top of the plate ; new cliches were added at the bottom and are apparently Karachi made.

State C. A block of forty 1as 3ps is known. This contains five cliches with broken letters from State A and one from State B, the difference in their positions on the plate being very revealing. Damage known in the 12as has been confirmed in the ½as and probably belong to this State. Unconfirmed damage in the 1½as may also be State C.

Battered prints.

Very heavily battered prints are known in the ½as and 1½as, but they are rare. The top row of a plate is pounded by the initial impact of the inking rollers, hence these are probably from the top row of some plate. This may be a plate made in Karachi, but there are indications that they come from the Hybrid prints of Plate 6.

Overprint in blue.

Just as blue is used in small quantities to whiten clothes in washing, or whiten paper, it has to be added to a black carbon ink to get a jet black appearance. An accidental overdose, perhaps from bad mixing, gives blue prints ; these are known in the 9ps and all copies are mottled. Two of the four copies seen are used in Karachi indicating that they may be hybrid prints, but unless an example in Karachi type is found they are best classified as Peshawar prints.

Micro-crystalline varieties.

In rare cases the metal was so chilled when poured into the mould that the surface solidified instantaneously and therefore formed tiny crystals. Strangely enough the two cases known are squat print, probably from Plate 1 and a damaged print presumably from the hybrid plate 6. These are illustrated.

HIGH VALUES

The two plates sent to Karachi have been identified as low values Plates 5 and 6, hence there can be no hybrid prints in the high values. The high values were therefore all printed in Peshawar.

Plate 7 is the analogue to Plate 1, extra prints falling on the horizontal, but not on the vertical, gutters between panes. The panes were of twenty 4×5, this suggests that the photograph was a block of four 2×2. This size would also be similar to that of the block of nine 3×3 in the low values.

There are also some very rough prints, about a dozen varieties are known ; these seem to be analogous to the low value squat prints. The first copy seen was used at Multan and it was thought to be a Multan Handstamp. Examples are known in the 10Rs, a value in which gutter prints have not been recorded, so perhaps it is not Plate 7 ; if not then what is it ?

Plate 8. I have no special comments and do not even know how the Indian sheet was split up for overprinting. It was lax of me not to find this out, but the intricacies of the handstamps diverted all my energy towards them. One would expect a half sheet of sixty in two panes of twenty and two half panes of ten (2 panes× 1½).

* * * *

KARACHI ORDINARY

Mr. Dominic in the Pakistan Philatelist stated ths. he saw a second printing in progress during 1949 and gave me some specimenat He divides the second printing into two phases :

(i) Light dull black. (ii) Heavier and darker.

His specimens undoubtedly differ, but I am not certain that such differences do not occur in the earlier printing also. The subject is sufficiently complicated without further pursuit on these lines.

Broken letters show that there are at least two plates of the low values as can be readily seen from blocks of four from any corner. No special plating characteristics have been seen, though both high and low values have ample varieties for plating if considered desirable.

* * * *

KARACHI SERVICE

The high values were overprinted from the same plate as the Ordinary. For the low values only one plate was used in which the rows were interchangeable.

PESHAWAR SERVICE

The low value plates

The Peshawar Print Service stamps were issued about 1st January 1948. Two plates of 160 were used. It is possible that the two plates had been originally set as one and subsequently divided. Plate 1 is known in three states and Plate 2 in four states due to progressive damage which consists of sharp diagonal cuts which may be found on about $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the stamps. Some States record fresh breaks in two stamps, it may well be that one of them occurred before the other and that there should be two Sub-States.

Plate 1 —State A. No break.

State B. (a) Stamp No. 13 (Row No. 1).
First 'A' cut.

(b) Stamp No. 5 (Row No. 1)
'TA' Cut.

State C. (a) as in State B

+

(b) Stamp No. 13 (Row No. 1) additional cut in 'P'.

Plate 2 —State A. (a) Stamp No. 15 (Row No. 1)
'N' broken.

(b) Stamp No. 81 (Row No. 6)
'AK' broken.

te B.sta (a) as in State A.

+

(b) Stamp No. 11 (Row No. 1)
First 'A' cut. Top of 'P' also shaved and the 'P' is woolly. Stem of K shaved at foot.

State C. (a) As in State B

+

(b) Stamp No. 12 (Row No. 1)
'TA' cut.
This is indistinguishable from Plate 1 State B stamp No. 5 except by spacing in blocks. Perhaps these cliches may have been borrowed from Plate 1 to repair the damage in Plate 2 State B.

(c) Stamp No. 3 (Row No. 1)
'P', 'A' and 'S' cut.

State D. (a) As in State C.

+

(b) Stamp No. 11 (Row No. 1)
Additional cut to 'KIS'. This cut is at about 30 degrees, all others are about 45 degrees.

Note that the practice of occasionally making up sheets for printing from part sheets (referred in connection with the 1½as inverted) can produce surprising results ; thus one copy with marginal dot of No. 7 is the broken 'N' of Plate 2 No. 15.

I at first thought these sharp cuts were due to a part of the printing machine working loose periodically. Mr. R. Dodd, however, assures me that the result would be more catastrophic and suggests it occurred from an angle iron or some such projection on the cupboard in which the plates were stored.

In all about 1.6% of the used stamps seen have these cuts, an average of 2½ stamps per sheet of 160 —varying of course from none in Plate 1A to six in Plate 2 C and D. Fully half of Plate 1 seems to be from State C. In Plate 2 States B and D the printing appears to be small. The KG V 2½as and 12as occur in Plate 2C.

There are other broken and badly printed letters from both plates, some of which are not constant.

These are probably from a vertical row in both plates which has many 'P's and 'A's damaged, possibly due to a bend in the plate causing a crack. This damage to the 'P' and 'A' in the vertical row increased as printing progressed.

In Plate 2A but not in 2C there are a number of faint prints in Columns 10 and 12. These are probably due to the above mentioned bend in the plate causing a crack, as a result of which some stamps on the left and right of the cracked row show weak prints. When the sheet as a whole is a light print, some stamps are almost without overprint. Thus if pairs are found, one without overprint, this may be the cause. The variety 'handstamp over very faint print' seems to exist, but blocks showing se-tenant print and a 'handstamp—over faint print' have not yet come to light to establish the variety.

As in the Ordinary stamps a part of the overprint 'PA' falling on the right margin is known. Similary a part of the overprint 'AN'' is known on the left margin.

In Plate 2 State C the central pairs (Vertical Rows No. 8 and 9) of the top five horizontal rows have overprints 1½ to 2 mm. apart, instead of the usual 3½ to 6 mm. The plate seems to have been composed by clamping together four blocks (8×5 each). Apparently a piece of spacing metal had fallen out of the plate between Vertical Rows No. 8 and 9 of the two top blocks causing them to swing inward to produce this variety.

LAHORE SERVICE

Full sheets of 320 stamps were overprinted. Evidence so far shows that only one plate, which suffered considerable deterioration during printing, was used. Many stamps can be plated due to broken letters. Some of the more prominent ones are :

1. Cut through the top of the letters 'PAKIST'—Stamp No. 111.
2. Space between 'T' & 'A'—Stamp No. 122 and 156.
3. Space between 'T' & 'K'—Stamp No. 24 and 111.
4. Space between 'P' & 'A'—Stamp No. 119.
5. Second 'A' damaged and subsequently disappears—Stamps No. 17.
6. 'T' damaged and subsequently disappears—Stamp No. 196.

The separation between words is 4.5 mm. but between a few stamps it is known to measure 3.5 mm. and 5.75 mm.

The distance between rows is 22 mm. except between rows 9 and 10 and between rows 10 and 11, where it is 24 mm.

The error "PAKISTꓘN", "PAKISTNA" and the variety "PAKIST AN" can arise either in an early setting quickly corrected or during the course of printing if the type worked loose in the forme.

Even the most careless proof reading should have detected the low position of the inverted "K" for "A" and also probably the variety spaced "T AN"; the "TNA" error could more readily escape detection. An early setting is therefore very unlikely.

I have seen in the second issue of Soruth and other stamps strange result due to the shifting of type which was not properly locked together in the forme; individual letters when loose can also be picked out by the inking rollers. In the case of the error "TꓘN" two distinct accidents would be necessary. The disappearance of the "A" and the appearance of a wandering "K" from an adjacent overprint; the latter would also cause a missing "K" variety which has not yet been reported. It is important to note that in spite of this violent mixing the other letters remain perfectly regular. Frankly I do not think it is possible. The equally regular transposition of the "A" and "N" in the "TNA" error seems still less likely to occur in the course of printing. The variety in spacing "T AN" is however quite possible even though the other letters are regular.

In my copy of the "PAXISTAN" errors on Ordinary stamps, which must be fraudulent, the cancellation is over the overprint. I would not accept this as proof that they are genuine.

It is impossible to prove that these varieties were deliberately made but I am extremely suspicious.

MACHINE PRINTS—ORIGIN OF VARIETIES

Process	*Variety*
1. Glass negative.	Negative retouched for fake errors "PAXISTAN" etc. (Lahore).
2. Line Blocks.	Slight loss of clarity (General).
3. Papier-maché moulds.	Blurring of outline (General).
	Mould flaws, repeated on several plates (Peshawar and Hybrid).
	Squat prints-semi-squat prints (Peshawar).
	Distortion (General),
	Great (Peshawar high values).
	Finger prints of workmen (Peshawar).
4. Casting stereotypes.	Further blurring of outline (General).
	Chilled metal producing mottling (Peshawar and Hybrid).
	Stereo flaws occurring once only (General).
	Trimming—burr (General).
5. Assembly.	Marginal or gutter imprints (1st setting of Peshawar).

TYPESET

6.	Typecasting.	Poor lettering (Lahore Service).
7.	Typesetting.	Use of different sizes and founts of type (Dacca, Barisal). Deliberate error, inverted "K" (Lahore Service).

PLATES IN USE

8.	Damage.	Heavy (Hybrid Plate 6), Diagonal cuts (Peshawar Service).
9.	Substitution.	Removal and replacement of damanged blocks (Hybrid Plate 6, Peshawar Plate 2).
10.	Wear.	Further blurring of outline (Karachi Service, Hybrid battered prints).

PRINTING

11.	Ink mixing.	Overprint in very deep blue (probably Hybrid).
12.	Defective.	Slurred prints etc. Inverted prints.
13.	Twice printed.	Double prints. Double one inverted. Blanket prints.
14.	Assembly of part sheets of stamps.	Block inverted (1½as Peshawar Service). Diagonal cuts apparently in wrong position (Peshawar Service).

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Appendix C

NOTES ON PRICING

For machine printed overprints the prices shown are for mint (first column) and fine used (second column).

For handstamped, typed and manuscript overprints only one price is given and it applies to both mint and used.

MINT AND USED STAMPS OFF COVER

For the better known issues London prices are fairly stable, but for varieties and lesser known issues they are not. Karachi prices for the latter are higher than the London trends indicate and have therefore been disregarded.

In handstamps a fairly definite maximum price is obtainable for a current stamp of low face value ; this is applicable even when the stamp is believed to be unique. Low face values in other categories also seem to have maximum prices, though these are less firm. The prices given below have been adopted.

Miximum price for current stamps upto 2 annas face value.

Government overprints.	£10
Other machine overprints.	£5
Handstamps.	£1
Typed	£1.75
Manuscript.	£1.75

The prices for other stamps have been graded from the stable London prices to the above maximum prices in accordance with my experience regarding rarity.

Theoretically rarities in higher face value and obsolete stamps should not be priced higher than unique stamps of low face value. In practice however they fetch more and the fairly stable prices ruling in mid-1957 for the Peshawar issues have been used as a guide for other issues. The market prices for inverted and other errors in Peshawar handstamps tend to be too high, for about one stamp in seven of the stamps from the Treasury dies is an error. Care has therefore been taken to avoid inflated prices for errors in all issues.

CANCELLATIONS AND COVERS

Government Printed Overprints listed over £1.

Fronts and Covers : premium £0.25 to £1.

Other Printed Overprints, handstamped, typed and manuscript overprints.

In these the importance of the cancellation both in the identification of the issues and in detection of forgeries cannot be overstressed. A premium is therefore applicable not only to pieces, fronts and covers but also to singles with an attractive cancellation. Conversely an untidy but legible cancellation should not detract from the value as much as in most stamps, and an untidy front or cover is worth more than the same stamp if soaked off cover.

These premiums are primarily for the vital information given by the front or cover, hence they should not be applied to every stamp on the front or cover. The suggestions below provide a mechanical guide in reasonable accord with the estimated pricing of the trade for attractive items.

(a) If the dearest stamp is listed at £1.50 or less :

To the total listed price of these stamps present add the following percentage to the price of ONE stamp only.

Single or piece	25%
Front	50%
Cover	100%

(b) If the dearest stamp is listed at over £1.50.

To the total listed price of the stamps present add the lump sum given below and the following percentage to the price of ALL stamps listed OVER £1.50.

Single or piece.	Nil	25% (maximum £1 extra)
Front	£0.25	33⅓%
Cover	£0.75	50%

(The lump sum is necessary to avoid pricing a front or cover with a £1.75 stamp lower than one with a £1.50 stamp).

Examples : (a) Attractive cover with stamps listed at £2.25 the dearest of which is £1. Valuation £2.25+£1=£3.25.

(b) Attractive front with stamps listed at £6, one being £2.75 and another £1.75. Valuation £6+£0.25+⅓(£2.75+£1.75)=£7.75.

Editor's Note

The prices have been revised keeping in view the suggestions received from enthusiasts in U. K. and the prevailing prices in Karachi. Some of the issues are so rare that very few if any have come on the market for many years. East Pakistan issues of all types have never been plentiful. Their survival rate has been so low that they are rarely offered. The prices of East Pakistan stamps have been revised keeping in view their established rarity.

The prices of all stamps have moved upwards since 1957 and the maximum prices for different categories fixed by Col. Martin have become unrealistic. The following Maximum prices for current stamps upto 2 annas face value have been adhered to.

Government Overprints W. Pakistan	£15
Government Overprints E. Pakistan	£20
Other Machine Overprints	£10
Handstamps	£3
Typed	£4
Manuscript	£4

Appendix D

IDENTIFICATION TABLE

(See Chapter IV for general comments on Handstamping and Chapter VII for Typing).

Measurements

Length is measured in a straight line, outside to outside, from the foot of the "P" (excluding serif) to the right foot of the "N" excluding stop).

Height is that of the "I" unless obviously unrepresentative when the "K" is taken. Sizes are given in millimetres.

Use of the Tables

Search for the solution in the appropriate table somewhat above and below the size recorded.

See if the cancellation whether full or fragmentary, agrees with any of the places mentioned. If it does the issue is identified, though a routine check (as below) may well be advisable.

If the cancellation does not help, the stamp may be one of several issues. Note also the possibility of use away from the place of origin.

Check the possibilities from the text of the places concerned and from the plates if illustrated ; note that the illustrations should not be measured.

If still unidentified search in other tables, for the type may be :—

(a) recorded in a table but differing with regard to the presence or absence of a stop. This is the most usual cause of confusion.

(b) recorded with or without stop, in another colour.

(c) a Treasury die used on both Ordinary and Service stamps, but only recorded on one of them.

Failure to identify does NOT mean that the stamp is a forgery, but the principles given in Chapter X should be followed before accepting it as genuine.

Unidentified types which are undoubtedly genuine have been included in these lists but some are not specifically referred to in the text. The student may well be able to add others of his own finding.

MACHINE PRINTS ON ORDINARY STAMPS

Overprint in BLACK

Block Letters

12½×1½	Barisal
12¾/13½×1½/2	Peshawar, Squat prints
13/13½×2¼	Nasik
	Peshawar
	Hybrid
	Karachi

15½ × 1¼/1¾	Dacca
18 × 2	Dacca

Serif Letters

12½ × 1½	Barisal
12/13¼ × 1½	Khulna. Error
15¼ × 1¾	Brisal. Variety
15½ × 1	Dacca. Variety
16½ × 1½	Dacca
18½/19 × 2½	Nasik
	Peshawar
	Karachi

Overprint in PURPLE or WINE-RED

Serif Letters

12/13¼ × 1½	Khulna

MACHINE PRINTS ON SERVICE STAMPS

Overprint in BLACK

Block Letters

9½/9¾ × 1½	Nasik
	Karachi
10.75/11 × 1½	Hyderabad
13.7/14.1 × 1.9/2	Bahawalpur
15/16 × 2/2.5	Lahore. Wide 'N'
15.9/16.25 × 1.9/2 2	Peshawar. Narrow 'N'
18 × 3	Lahore
22.5/22¾ × 3	Peshawar

Serif Letters

14 × 1¾	Dacca
15½ × 2	Dacca
18½/19 × 2½	Nasik
	Karachi

Overprint in RED

Block Letter

16¼×2	Peshawar

HANDSTAMPS ON ORDINARY STAMPS

Overprint in BLACK

Block Letters No Stop

12¼×2	West Kucha
12½/13×2	Quetta
13×3	Gaibanda
13¼/13¾×2½/3	Peshawar, Rubber
13¾×2¼	Moghalpura
14×2	Lyallpur I
14½×2	Tariqabad
15¼/16¼×2	Peshawar, Metal
15½×2½	Dacca II
15¾×1¾	Pabna East II
15¾×3	Khemirdiar
15¾/19½×1¾/2½	Pabna East II
16/16¼×2	Peshawar. Metal
16×2	Kohat
16×2	Pabna East II
16¼×2¼	Hyderabad
16½×1¾	Peshawar. Govt. Metal
17×2¼	Azad Kashmir II
17½×3	Azad Kashmir I
17½×4	Pind Dadan Khan
18¼×2¼	Chiniot
18½×2½	Pabn East II
18½×3	Pind Dadan Khan
18½×3¼	Karmpur
18½×3½	Mansahra
18¾/19¼×2½/3	Kohat
18¾×3½	Lyallpur II
19×2	Feni
19×2	Santahar
19×2½	Naogaon

$19 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	Pabna East II
19×3	Chakwal II
19×4	Pind Dadan Khan
$19\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	Bagdad-ul-Jadid
$19\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	Bamla
$19\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	Sarghodha II
$19\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	Pind Dadan Khan
$19\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$	Pind Dadan Khan
$19\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	Pabna East II
$19\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	Shakargarh
$19\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	Chakwal II
$19\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Khewra
20×3	Chakwal II
20×3	Muscat
20×3	Lyallpur II
$20\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	Nawanshahar
$20\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	Khewra
$20\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	Lahore Sub-Office
$20\frac{3}{4} \times 4$	Pind Dadan Khan
$20\frac{3}{4} \times 4$	Samundri
$21 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	Baghdad-ul-Jadid
$21 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Lyallpur II
$21\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Experimental P.O.
$21\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Sargodha III
$22 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	Tangi
$22\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Muzaffargarh
$22\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	Pinanwal
$23 \times 3\frac{1}{2}/3\frac{3}{4}$	Pind Dadan Khan
$23 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	Malakwal
$23 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$	Malakwal 'S' invd.
$23\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Manzai
$24 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	Lyallpur II
$27 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Chiniot

BLOCK LETTERS. WITH STOP, COLON OR LINE AFTER 'N'

$17\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	Chakwal II
18×3	Kot Adu II

18½ × 2½	Rawalpindi II
18½ × 4	Kohat (?) Branch Office
18¾ × 3¼	Muzaffargarh
19¾ × 3¼	Daska
18¾/19¼ × 2¾/3	Baghdad-ud-Jadid
19½ × 3½	Charsadda I
19¾ × 3	Jhelum
20¼ × 3¼	Charsadda I
20½ × 3	Multan II
20½ (?) × 3	Tank
20¾ × 3¼	Jandola
21 × 1½	Lyallpur II
21 × 3½	Origin unknown
21¾ × 3¾	Wana
23 × 3½	Lyallpur II
23 (?) × 3½	Chichawatni
23 × 3½	Multan II
23¼ × 3½	Sialkot II
23¾ × 3¾	Khanewal
24 × 3	Dera Ismail Khan

SERIF LETTERS. NO STOP.

12/13¼ × 1½	Khulna Print
12½ × 2	Kishorganj
13 × 2	Dacca I
14 × 2	Dacca II
15½ × 2½	Mymensingh
16 × 2	Gujar Khan
16½ × 4	Origin unknown. East Pakistan
18 × 2	Pabna East III
18 × 3	Multan I
20 (?) × 2	Origin unknown. Sloping letters.
20 × 3 (?)	Noakhali
20½/21 × 3	Sialkot III.
21½ × 3¼	Quetta

SMALL LETTERS. CAPITAL 'P'.

13×1¼	Tangail

BLUR.

23 (?)×5½	Origin unknown

Overprint in PURPLE

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP.

12½/13×2	Quetta
12¾×1¾	Jumabari/Shyampur
13×3	Gaibanda
13¼/13½×2½/3	Peshawar, Rubber
13/13¾×3/3¼	Rangpur
14×2	Lyallpur I
15½×1¾	Dacca I
15½×2½	Dacca
15¾/16¼×1¾/2½	Pabna East I
16/16¼×2	Peshawar, Metal
16¾×3¼	Sargodha
17×2¼	Azad Kashmir II
17×4	Allama Iqbal Road.
17¼/17¾×2¼/2¾	Nowshera
17½×3	Azad Kashmir I
17¾/18¼×2½/2¾	Rawalpindi II
18×2¾	Origin unknown Tapering. "P" 3½ mm.
18×3	Divisional H.Q.
19¼×3	Bahawalnagar
19¼ (?)×3	Bannu III
20×2½	Kot Adu I
20¼×3	Harunabad
21¼×3¼	Muzaffargarh II
24¼×3¾	Narowal II
26½×3¼	Bannu I
27/29×4½	Rawalpindi II

BLOCK LETTERS. WITH STOP, COLON OR LINE AFTER 'N'.

14¾ × 1½	Chaktai
15/15¼ × 3½	Chaktai II
17¾/18 × 2½/2¾	Rawalpindi II
18 × 2½	Toba Tek Singh
18 × 2¾	Charsadda II
18 × 3	Kharian
18 × 3	Kot Adu II
18¼ × 2½	Kasur
18½ × 3	Narowal I
18½ × 3	Sargodha IV
18¾ × 3¼	Badomali
18¾ × 3¼	Daska
18¾ × 3¼	Rahim Yar Khan
19 × 3	Narowal I
19¼ × 2¾	Origin unknown. Maknanwali, etc. 'P' 3½ mm.
19¼ × 3½	Daska
19½ × 3	Chakwal I
19¾ × 3 (?)	Shujabad
19¾ × 3¾	Mansahra II
20¼ × 3	Montgomery
20½ × 3	Ghazi Ghat
20¾ × 3¾	Camp P.O.
21¼ × 3¼	Muzaffargarh II
21¾ × 3¾	Mansahra II

SERIF LETTERS. NO. STOP.

12 × 1½	Pabna West I
12/13¼ × 1½	Khulna Print
12½ × 1½	Habiganj
13½ × 1½	Mandarkhandi
15/16 × 2	Rawalpindi III
16 × 2½	Chaktai III
16¾ × 2¼	Saidpuri Road

21½×3	Sialkot I
21½×3¾	Quetta

SERIF LETTERS. WITH STOP.

21¾×3	Bannu II

SMALL LETTERS. CAPITAL 'P'.

16×1	Chaktai IV

Overprint in WINE-RED or PINK
Washed-out purple from East Pakistan

Overprint in BLUE or GREEN

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP.

15×2/2½	Blue, bluish grey	Bogus. 'East Pakistan'
15¾×1¾	Deep green	Rawalpindi I
16¼×1¾	Deep green	Rawalpindi I
16¾×3¼	Bright blue	Sargodha I
17¾×2¾	Bright blue	Lodhran
17¾/18½×2½	Blue or green, deep to pale	Rawalpindi II
18¼×3¼	Pale blue	Vihari

BLOCK LETTERS. WITH STOP

17¾×2¼	Blue	Rawalpindi City
17¾/18½×2½	Blue or green, deep to pale	Rawalpindi II
18½/19½×2½/3	Blue or blue green	Shakargarh

BLUE

? ?	Blue	Saidpur

HANDSTAMPS ON SERVICE STAMPS

Overprint in BLACK

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP.

13¼/13½×2½/3	Peshawar. Rubber I
13¾×2¼	Moghalpura
14¼×2	Lyallpur II
15/16¼×3	Lyallpur City

15¾/16¼ × 1¾/2	Peshawar, Metal
16¼ × 2½	Peshawar Rubber, II
16½ × 2	Malakand
17 × ?	Lahore Civil Sectt :
17¼ × 5½	Unidentified
17½ × 2½	Rawalpindi II
17¾ × 2½	Rawalpindi II
18¼ × 2½	Rawalpindi II
18¼ × 2¾	Rawalpindi II
18¼ × 3	Jhelum
18½ × 3¼	Lahore
18½ × 3½	Manzai
18¾ × 4	Gujranwala
19 × 3¼	Lahore
19½ × 3¾	Lahore
20 × 3	Shorkot
20 × 4	Lahore. Curved
20½ × 4	Lahore
20½ × 4½	Abbottabad II
20¾ × 4	Lahore. Cigar-shaped
21¼ × 4	Lahore
21¼ × 4½	Abbottabad II
22½ × 3½	Jaranwala I
23 × 4	Sialkot II
23¼ × 3¼	Montgomery
23¼ × 4¼	Montgomery
23½ × 4¼	Abbottabad II
24¼ × 4¼	Montgomery
25 × 3¾	Montgomery
25 × 6	Jaranwala II

BLOCK LETTERS. WITH STOP, COLON OR LINE AFTER 'N'.

17½ × 3	Rawalpindi II
17¾ × 3	Rawalpindi II
17¾ × 2¾	West Ridge
17¾ × 3	Kharian

18×3	Kot Adu
18½×3	Lahore, stop raised and joined to 'N'
18½×3	Lahore
18¾×3¼	Lahore, 'P' broken
18¾×3¼	Lahore, 'P' sloping
18¾×3½	Lahore, 'P' upright
19×3¾	Samundri
20×3	Shorkot
21×3¾/4¼	Campbellpore
21½×4	Campbellpore
24/25×4¼/4½	Campbellpore

SERIF LETTERS. NO STOP.

15/16×2	Rawalpindi I
15¾×1½	Landi Kotal
15¾×2½	Bholari
18½×3	Campbellpore
21½×3	Sialkot I
21½×3½	Jandola

BLUR

Over 22×3¾	Mari Indus

Overprint in PURPLE

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP.

12¼×1¾	Malir
12¾/14×1¾	Lyallpur
13¼/13½×2½/3	Peshawar, Rubber I
13¾×2½	Jhang, Tapering
14×1¾	Lyallpur
14¼×2	Lyallpur
15½/15¾×2/2¼	Pabna/Rajshahi
15¾/16¼×1¾/2	Peshawar, Metal
16×1½	Origin unknown. East Pakistan.
17×1¾	Gujrat. sloping

17×2¼	Gilgit
17¼×2¼	Unidentified Lahore District
17¼×2¾	Pindi Bhattian
17½×2½	Dera Ghazi Khan
17½×2½	Rawalpindi II
17¾×2½	Rawalpindi II
18¼×2½	Rawalpindi II
18¼×2¾	Rawalpindi II
18¼×3	Jhelum
18¼×3½	Lahore
18½×2½/3	Dacca
18½×3	Toba Tek Singh
18½×4¼	Dunga Gali
20×3	Shorkot
20¼×2¼	Abbottabad I
20¾×3	Lahore
21¾×3¾	
22½×3½	Peshawar Rubber III

BLOCK LETTERS. WITH STOP, COLON OR LINE AFTER 'N'.

13½×1½	Multan. In brackets
15½/16×2½	Montgomery
17½×2	Landikotal II
17½×3	Rawalpindi II
17¾×3	Rawalpindi II
18¼×2½	Lahore, Colon or small stop
18¼×3	Lahore, Large stop or vertical line
18½×3	Lahore, 'P' 3½mm. 'AN' 2¾mm.
18½×3	Chak Jhumra
19×3	Trimmu
19¾×3¾	Mahshera
20×2½	Mianwali
20×3	Shorkot
20×3	Lyallpur III

20×3½	Origin unknown
21¾×3¾	Manshera
22½×5	Mianwali

SERIF LETTERS. NO STOP.

13½×2	Origin Unknown. East Pakistan
15/16×2	Rawalpindi I
19¼×2¼	Gujrat City, Bogus
20¾×3	Sargodha I
21½×3	Sialkot I

SMALL LETTERS. CAPITAL 'P'.

17½mm. Long	Baluchistan (M ?)

Overprint in MAGENTA or RED

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP.

13¾×2¼	Moghalpura
17×2¾	Gujrat. Sloping

SERIF LETTERS. NO STOP.

21½×3½	Jandola

Overprint in WINE-RED or PINK.

Washed out Purple from East Pakistan

Overprint in BLUE

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP.

27×4¼	Lal Kurti

SERIF LETTERS. NO STOP.

24×3	Unidentified, Sloping

BLOCK LETTERS WITH STOP.

18½×3½	Chakwal

SMALL LETTERS. CAPITAL 'P'.

16¼×2	Sargodha II

TYPED OVERPRINTS ON SERVICE STAMPS

Characteristics are given first for the "P" then for both "A"s etc. Note that a low "A" will make the "P" appear high, but the "K" will also be high showing that the "A" is at fault.

CAPITAL LETTERS 19/20×2¾/3¼ mm.

Typed Diagonally.

1. "A" narrow. Jandola

2. "A" broad. Unidentified I

Typed Horizontally.

3. "P" low ; "A" has left leg broken (see 13) Razmak

4. "P" low ; "PA" widely separated ; "I" large with top higher than "K". Haveli.

5. "P" high ; "I" large or missing. Moghalpura.

6. "A" low, Manzai.

7. "A" slightly low ; "AK" and "AN" both close together. Wana.

8. As 7 but "AK" separated ; top of "I" often broken. Wana.

9. As 7 but "N" also slightly low ; "AK" and "AN" separated ; "A" norrow. Nowshera.

10. As 9 but "AK" and "AN" very close ; "A" narrow. Unidentified II.

11. As 9 but "AK" very close ; "AN" joined ; "A" broad and tilted backwards, Azad Kashmir.

12. "AK" and "AN" very close see (10 and 11) ; top of "T" slopes up to right. Risalpur.

13. "A" has left leg broken (see 3); "S" very low and leaning forward. Risalpur.

14. "KI" high ; "N" low ; "A" broad. Azad Kashmir.

SMALL LETTERS. Approximately 2½mm. high. Small "p".

15. "a" low. Manzai.

16. No characteristic. Lal Kurti

Capital "P".

17. "P" anywhere—small letters typed first, "P" added later ; dot over "I" high. Nowshera.

18. "P" very low ; "ak" very close (see 21). Risalpur.

19. "P" low ; "a" rather high and titled backwards : "st" close ; "ta" separated. Shorkot.

20. "P" "a" and "n" all slightly low. Risalpur.

21. "ak" very close (see 18) Wana.

22. "k" and "n" low ; 'I' still lower. Wana.

23. Height approx. 2mm. only. Very indistinct due to dirty letters, particularly "a" and "n" Shorkot.

24. No characteristic. Gharial.

CAPITAL LETTERS in violet. $19 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$mm.

25. Rectangular piece punched out of stamp between "KI" (see text). Unidentified III.

CAPITAL LETTERS. $18 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$mm.

26. "PA" and "AN" widely separated ; lower half of "S" distorted. Peshawar.

CAPITAL LETTERS. $16/17 \times 2\frac{1}{2}/2\frac{3}{4}$mm.

27. "P", "A" and "N" low. Mona Remount Depot.

28. "A" and "N" slightly slow. Risalpur.

29. "AK" and "AN" very close. Peshawar.

30. "S" raised with top very faint or missing. Risalpur.

31. "T" raised. Nowshera.

SMALL LETTERS. $16/17 \times 2\frac{1}{2}/2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
Capital "P"

32. "P" "a" and "n" low. Mona Remount Depot.

33. "Pak" all level; "istan" curved downwards due to slipping of paper in grip, and thus indeterminate. Mona Remount Depot.

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